The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,567.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY. JUNE 15. 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Bevis, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

	June		July.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Madras	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	28	Arrive Calcutta	10
	July.		
„ Negapatam	1		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

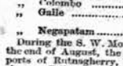
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

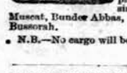


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Pareem Bombay	Dhurrumtullah.	Butchers Island Oorun.	Oolwa.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class 2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class 1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0
Third Class 0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

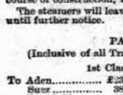
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY, the following STEAMERS, to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	
„ Suez	38	22	8	Including Wine.
„ Port Said	40	23	8	
„ Messina	48	33	12	
„ Naples	50	35	13	
„ Leghorn	53	36	15	
„ Genoa	56	36	15	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 150 first class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

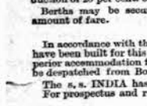
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Tariff.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	Including Wine.
„ Port Said	£ 42	„ inclus.	£ 8	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	Without Food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

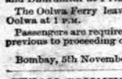
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.

(With Despatch.)



THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 382 tons register, Captain Bertsey.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship City of Tanjore, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship Janet Cowan, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain Lombardich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 26th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *viâ* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)

THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. Elmslie, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, Jumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

Upon reading the Order dated the 31st day of May last, and the Advertisements in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 2nd June instant, in the "Times of India" and "Bombay Gazette" of the 3rd and 4th June, and in the "Bombay Samachar" and "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 3rd and 4th June, instant, and in the "Sadnyan Bodhak" of the 8th and 11th June, respectively, hereunto annexed, and reading the Certificate of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate produced herein, and Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865, and hearing Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs Dallas and Lynch, Attorneys for the Trader, and no cause being shown to the contrary I do hereby grant to the abovenamed Trader, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, an Order of Discharge, pursuant to the said Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act XXVIII of 1865 —Dated this 14th day of June 1870.

J. PHILIP GREEN.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for the Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the undersigned, have THIS DAY established as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the Style and Firm of M. and V. PANDOORUNG, Marine Street, Sassoon Buildings.

MUNGESH PANDOORUNG.
VINAECK PANDOORUNG.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE privilege of CUTTING GRASS on Government Land at CHOWPATEE and MALABAR HILL during the Monsoon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY next, the 20th June 1870, at 2 P.M.; Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 14th June 1870.

FOR SALE, a powerful new STEAM BARGE, 140 tons, measuring 125 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 8.6 depth of hold; draft of water loaded, 6 feet; average speed per hour, 5 knots. The barge is built on the composite principle, and the Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. Stewart and Millwall of London. For further particulars, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at 1st Carpenter Street, Mazagon.—On THURSDAY, the 23rd June at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 15th May 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coon, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Sewram Govind, all that piece or parcel of Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in 1st Carpenter Street at Mazagon, on the south side thereof, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 390, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, containing by admeasurement 205 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the house of Jeejeeboy Bhewjee, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage half of which belongs to Sewram Govind, on or towards the north by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on or towards the south by the Nawab Tank Road. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise, for Gold Watches from £41, and Silver ones from £10. 10s., which can be sent by Registered parcel or letter.

82, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES, FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, in reminding their out-station constituents of the near approach of the wet season, request particular attention to a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The decrease of freight, the increase of facilities, and expedition of transit, from the Home and Continental markets, the saving of interest on capital, and of loss by breakage in transshipment in Egypt, and other advantages accruing to the commerce of Bombay by the success of

THE SUEZ CANAL,

enable them to announce to their large constituency and the public generally, a considerable reduction of the rates for all articles of general daily consumption.

The great success (shown by the Company's Official Reports) of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of the public by

REDUCTION OF PROFITS,

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR

"CASH" OR "MONTHLY" PAYMENTS,

and guarantee of quality and condition of goods, encourages the expectation that this renewed application of such principles will ensure increased support from the general community.

W. COLCLOUGH,
General Manager.

PROVISION AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

The Company's Stock is constantly renewed (via the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned Houses; and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

HAM (YORK & WILTS) & BACON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, pale, prime and plump, in original cases of 6, with packed Salt and Sugar, suitable for Messes, per lb	0 15	1 1
Do pale, prime and plump, from 8 to 18 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Do smoked, prime and plump	1 1	1 3
Do in hermetically sealed tins	1 1	1 3
BACON, Flitch, received in Salt and Sugar by entire middles, weighing from 20 to 30 lbs., suitable for Messes	0 15	1 1
Do in cut	1 0	1 2
Do in hermetically sealed tins, of from 4 to 6 lbs. each	1 0	1 2

BUTTER.

REAL DORSET, in tins of 1 lb... ...	1 8	1 12
FRENCH, in tins of 1 and 2 lbs ... per lb.	1 8	1 12

CHEESE.

Received by each Weekly Steamer.

DOUBLE GLOSTER, by entire Cheese, weighing per lb. from 25 to 30 lbs	0 15	1 1
Do in cut	1 0	1 2
BERKELEY, PINE, and CHEDDER (from 6 to 10 lbs. each) by whole Cheese only	1 0	1 2
STILTON, Finest (from 10 to 16 lbs.) do do	1 3	1 6
GRUYERE and PARMESAN, in slices from 4 to 6 lbs...	1 8	1 12
PARMESAN, in powder, in bottles ... from	2 0 to	3 8

TONGUES AND PIGS' CHEEKS.

	Cash.	Credit.
TONGUES, OX, dry, in canvas...	4 8	5 0
Do do in tin ... ... from	5 4 to	6 8
Do do in Jelly	5 0	7 0
Do COLLARED, a delicious and handsome side dish, in tins ... ... from	5 0 to	7 0
Do PICKLED, (with brine) per keg of two	9 0	10 0
BATH CHAPS, 3 to 6 lbs ... ... from	3 0 to	6 0
BRAWN, Oxford, in tins ... ... do	2 8 to	4 0

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

BEEF, a la Mode, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, per lb. ...	0 12	0 14
Do Finest Roast Steaks, per lb. ...	1 0	1 2
Do Stewed Steaks, per lb. ...	1 0	1 2
Do Boil'ed, with Vegetables ...	0 14	1 0
Do Spiced Hunter's	1 2	1 4
Do do in large tins of about 12 lbs. for large Breakfasts and Tiffins...	12 0	13 8
Do Roast	0 14	1 0
Do Sea cured	1 0	1 2
Do Corned	0 14	1 0
Do Tripe and Onions	1 0	1 2
Do Ox Cheek, plain or with Vegetables ...	0 12	0 14
MUTTON & LAMB, HIGHLAND Chops, per lb.	0 15	1 1
Do Lamb Cutlets, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do Roast Leg, 5 lb. tins	0 10	0 12
Do do 1 and 2 lb. tins, at per lb. ...	0 14	1 0
Do Boiled do do do	0 14	1 0
Do do with Vegetable	0 12	0 14
Do Haricot	0 12	0 14
Do Irish Stew	0 12	0 14
Do Scotch Haggis	0 14	1 0
Do Cutlets, in gravy, 2 lb. tins ...	1 10	1 14
PORK Cutlets with Tomato Sauce or Sauce Piquante	1 12	2 0
VEAL, Cutlets, with Tomato Sauce	1 2	1 4
Do Roast	0 14	1 0
Do Stewed, with Vegetables... ...	0 14	1 0
Do do with Green Peas	0 14	1 0
Do Boiled, with Vegetables... ...	0 14	1 0
Do Minced	1 0	1 2
Do Calf's Head, with Bacon or Ham ...	1 2	1 4

GAME AND POULTRY.

DUCK and GREEN PEAS, in tins of 1 lb. ...	1 2	1 4
FOWL, Boil'ed and Roast	1 2	1 8
HORNED, Roast, in tins containing 1 large bird ...	3 0	3 4
HARE, Jugged, Roast, and Stewed, in tins of 1 lb.	1 0	1 2
PARTRIDGE, Roast, in tins containing one large bird	2 8	3 0
PHEASANT do do do do	5 0	5 12
RABBIT, Stewed do do do 1 lb. ...	1 0	1 2
do do do Cutlets do 1 lb. ...	1 0	1 2
VENISON, Cutlets, Hashed, and Roast 1 lb. ...	1 0	1 2
do Collops and Minced	1 0	1 2
GOOSE LIVER (Foie Gras entiere)	4 8	5 0
(Sliced and served with bread crumbs fried in butter and garnished with parsley as an entrée)		
Do do Truffled	5 4	6 0
RAGOUT FINANCIERE aux truffes (consisting of Cock's Combs, Truffles, Mushrooms, &c., &c., used as a garnish, &c.)... ...1 pint bottle	3 0	3 8
Do do ...1 pint do	5 4	6 0

SAUSAGES AND PIES.

OXFORD SAUSAGES...	1 4	1 8
Do do	2 2	2 6
Do do Truffled	2 0	2 12
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES 1 lb. ...	1 6	2 0
Do do 2 lb. ...	2 4	2 10
ABERDEEN SAVOURY	1 4	1 8
CAMBRIDGE do	1 4	1 8
BRUNSWICK do	2 6	2 12
PORK do	1 2	1 8
YORKSHIRE GAME PIE, with Truffle ...	1 8	2 0
Do do do ...	2 12	3 4
VEAL and HAM PIE	1 8	1 8
Do do do	2 0	2 4
HAM and CHICKEN do	1 8	1 12
Do do do	2 8	2 14
ABERDEEN do	2 0	2 4

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

YARMOUTH BLOATER PASTE ...	
POTTED MEATS (Strasbourg Paste) ...	
Do BEEF...	each 0 12 0 14
Do HAM	
Do TONGUE	
ANCHOVY PASTE	
POTTED GAME	
Do LOBSTER	
Do SALMON	
Do HAM and CHICKEN... ...	each 0 14 1 0
SHRIMP PASTE	
PATE DE DIABLE	
POUNDED CRAB	

FRENCH PATES.

	Without Truffles. Cash.	Credit.
CHICKEN (Pate de Volaille), in tins ...		
DUCK'S LIVER (Pate de Foie de Canard), in tins	each Rs. 2 0	2 4
GOOSE LIVER (Pate de Foie Gras) in tins	do 3 0	3 8
HARE (Pate de Lievre)	do	Truffled.
LARKS (Pate d' Allouettes) ...	do each Rs. 2 4	2 8
PARTRIDGE (Pate de Perdreaux) ...	do 3 8	4 8
QUAIL (Pate de Caille)	do	
PLOVERS (Pate de Pluviers) ...	do each Rs. 2 4	2 8
RINGDOVE (Pate de Palombe) ...	do 3 8	4 8
SNIPE (Pate de Becassine) ...	do	
THRUSH (Pate de Grives) ...	do	
WOODCOCK (Pate de Becasses) ...	do	

SOUPS.

Dilution with half of or an equivalent to their bulk of water reduces the Soups to the usual strength.

	Soup.		Soup.
Bouilli	do	Kidney	do
Cabin	do	Mock Turtle	do
Chicken	do	Mulligatawi	do
Cock a Leekie	do	Mutton Broth	do
Cressi	do	Ox Cheek	do
Gravy	do	Ox Tail	do
Green Peas	do	Oyster	do
Giblet	do	Palestine	do
Hare	do	Vegetable	do
Hotch Potch	do	Venison	do
Jullienne	do	Vermicelli	do
Grouse and Partridge Soups each...			1 4

In pint tins. Cash. Credit.

Do	0 12	0 14

MEAT ESSENCES,

containing the concentrated juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a-half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ESSENCE of CHICKEN or MUTTON, by Gillon & Co., in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Do of BEEF, by Hogarth	0 9	0 10
Do of do do ... per doz.	6 4	7 4
Do of do double strength, i. e., for dilution with 6 to 8 parts of water, in tins, ½ lb. each...	0 14	1 0
Do per doz.	9 0	10 0
CHICKEN or MUTTON BROTH, in tins of ½ lb. each	0 14	1 0

The Company are sole agents in this Presidency for the genuine.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig),

contains thirty-two times its weight of the Soluble constituents of Meat, free from Fat, Bone, or Tendon.

Caution.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the only preparation authorized to bear its name by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

	1 oz Bottles	2 oz. Jars.	4 oz. Jars.	½ lb. Jars.	1 lb. Jars.
Cash.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 12 8
Credit.	1 2	2 0	3 12	7 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) .....Rs. 4
Broughan Ditto ..... „ 5
Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.
Job Horse to let for any period.

F. BIERS & Co., Stables.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. ...GBOURNE.

ALBERT LIFE AS... ...MPANY (in Liquidation).—The ... been appointed AGENT in India for the Offici... ... with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Com... ...tions on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve ... scheme of reconstruction prepared by the ... olders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the ...rance Company, and now submitted to the ...eeting, ... such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are guaranteed in equality by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the requisite number of Shareholders not being present at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on the 30th instant, the same was ADJOURNED until the 15th day of June next.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, in the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—On MONDAY next, the 20th day of June, proximo, at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, all the ESTATE, RIGHT, and TITLE of the Company in the following TEA GARDENS and the several GRANTS of LAND on which they stand:—

	Tea under cultivation. Acres.	Acres.
Madrascherra and Pallovolund Grant more or less	1,000	270
Chabua ditto	772	182
Digloe		16
Also Grants Nos. 237 and 239, comprising an area of more or less	11,000	...
	14,772	452

These Gardens are all situate in Cachar, and are held

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull for all Land and Spinning Companies' shares, at quoted rates. Government Paper has been enquired after—Fours and Fives realizing Rs. 97½ and Rs. 107½, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.		
	Rs.	Rs.	D. at.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct		110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.		115
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.		115
10,000	500	100			95
5,250	1,000	all	12		1,260
30,000	250	all			260
40,000	200				80
37,000	250				92½
30,000	250				262½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]					845
[illegible]					1,275
[illegible]					2,800 nl.
[illegible]					760
[illegible]					130
[illegible]				Spinning ...	1850 nl.
[illegible]					1,460
[illegible]					740 ex.d.
[illegible]					1,460
[illegible]					1,425

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

12[illegible]	2,000	250	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,200
320	1,000	100	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	810
250	1,000	250	do.	Alexandra Press Co.....	260
[illegible]	1,000	200	do.	Apollo Press Co.....	8,300
[illegible]	all	375	do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,200
[illegible]	all	33	do.	Do. New	323
[illegible]	all	200	do.	Colaba Press Co.....	7,500
[illegible]	all	...		East India Press Co	1,950
[illegible]	all	300*		Fort Friendly Co.....	10,000
[illegible]	1,000	...		Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
[illegible]	all	246	ps	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,750
[illegible]	2,000	100	ps	Kurrachee Press Co.....	1,000
[illegible]	500	...		Mofus. Press & G. Co....	355
[illegible]	all	350*		Prince of Wales Press ...	2,500 nl.
[illegible]	750	300	ps	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,325
[illegible]	all	150	ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,250
[illegible]	...	...		Carwar Company	900 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	45.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1,740
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.....	1,110
10,000	1,000	650	14-14	Do. New	700
5,000	150	all	Nil	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,200
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port-Canning	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	125	ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 825
4,000	50	all	5	pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co... 80
800	2,000	300	9		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ... 140
2,000	500	all	Nil		Treacher & Co. 390

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
500	75	Jan. '26	Bank of Bombay ..	16	
15	25	Do. China.....		6½	
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6	
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15	
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1½	
...	...	...	East India Bank's...	22	
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	6	
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5	
180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial.....	1½	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
[illegible]	At sight.....	Rs. 10¼d.
Local Banks	6 months' sight.	Rs. 1s1d.
Do. Credit	6 Do. do..	Rs. 11 5/16d to 3d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do..	Rs. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight ...	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
China.....	60 Do. do ..	222 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.....	114¼
Five per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.....	97¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan).....	103¼
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67.....	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans.....	103
10 years' do. do	103¼
[illegible]	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

CALCUTTA.—10TH JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

Government Securities, in good demand—

4 per cents, at Rs. 93-12 to 97-0, or 3-4 to 3-0 demand, and in the afternoon buyers at Rs. 97-2 or 2-14 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-10.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-12.

5½ per cents were enquired after at Rs. 114-6.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 109-8 and 109-10.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,495 for cash and several time-bargain contracts at Rs. 1,500 for deliveries in 15 to 20 days.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 245 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 7th June, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Gnl. Try. Bice. at H. O.....	Rs. 1,69[illegible],301	7	4	decrease
" at Branches.....	181,257	3	2	increase
Other Deposits	628,934	6	2	increase
Bank Post Bills	88,006	11	7	decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities ..... Rs.	Nil.			
Loans on Govt. Secs	341,930	0	0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do'.....	1,080,839	12	9	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted...	547,317	1	2	decrease
Balances with other Banks ...	119,622	5	6	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office.....	2,399,294	0	9	decrease
Do at Branches	3,141,503	12	7	increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, from Khandeish.

Francis, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

Astley, Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Hincks, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Mercer, Colonel, 8th Regiment, on retirement, from Mecan Meer.

Nuthall, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, to join, to Kaira.

Lambert, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	"
	Coffee.....	Nominal	
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium.....	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, June 11.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Scotia (s)	Avern	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sumatra, White, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Calcutta, Morrison, to Liverpool.

Steamer Sphinx, Lazzariel, to Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Mahableshwur, to Moulmein.

Ship Armanella, to Liverpool.

Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
10	City of Seringapatam	Taylor	Glasgow, February 20
	Hengist	Brown	London, 1

DEPARTURES.

June.			
10	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Sattara (s)	.....	.....
	Penang (s)	.....	.....
	Roman Empire	.....	.....
	Childers	.....	.....
	Hermit	.....	.....
	Edith Moore	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam packets leave Brindisi for [illegible], and the following are the dates of their departure from Bombay :—

Post Office at 7 P.M. on every

The [illegible] at 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the Continent, Egypt, and India, at the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid [illegible] age.

[illegible] up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

[illegible] Overland covers at the several [illegible] stated below.

[illegible] posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the exceriimental transmission of [illegible] from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and [illegible] at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 29, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 29, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on June 25.

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on June 18.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—June 13th, at Woodlands, Parell, from acute dysentery, Beatrice Clara, the beloved child of J. R. Kirby Johnson, Esq., aged 7 months and 11 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HEDEN—June 6th, at Royapooram, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Walter Sinclair, the wife of Mr. John Heden, Inspector at the Nuggery Railway Station, of a son.

HANKIN—June 8th, at Royapetta, Madras, the wife of Major E. L. Hankin, of a son.

CLAY—June 9th, at Madras, the wife of Captain A. O'H. Clay, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BOND—June 8th, at Goojranwalla, the wife of E. E. B. Bond, Esq., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

WHEN the Imperial Parliament had the opportunity of debating the propriety of the opium trade, it is a pity some Indian did not turn the current of discussion more directly upon the opium revenue, and the part it plays in the finances of this country. The opium trade is just as moral as most other trades, and Mr. Henley's pointed reference to the revenue derived from gin was apt and conclusive. No doubt the illustration had no value for the total abstainers, but it was appreciated by a House which sanctions every year the excise and customs on spirits. We have nothing to do with the morality of China. The mistake of Sir Rutherford Alcock was that he tried to play the part of Conscience-keeper to the Emperor. The House of Commons is not at all likely to be led away by the narrow notions and pretty sophistry of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and the majority against the resolution, or rather in support of the motion that the House should not be asked to express any opinion, was a foregone conclusion.

It was said at the time that the House put Sir Wilfrid to the best use by discussing the morality of the trade. We cannot think so, although it is the habit of the House to discuss the question before it and no other, we think that an exception might have been made on this occasion, and that instead of a sort of superior Oxford Union debate, a more practical turn might have been given to the flow of easy talk. They might have usefully considered the present and future relation of the opium revenue to the financial management of India. The millions derived from opium are not the key of the Indian revenue, but they are the key of Indian finance. The opium millions form the fund on which the Government of India relies for the means of defraying its profuse and expensive system of policy and government. As the Government regulates its outlay by its desires and not by its means, any falling off in the opium revenue leads to an immediate increase of other taxes. Thus, this very year, we have an additional salt tax and a confiscatory income tax to make good the decrease in opium returns and pay for past extravagance. The uncertain yield of this uncertain source of revenue is likely to double the errors of a Government which spends up to the last shilling, leaves no margin for the unforeseen, and bases its excessive expenditure upon exaggerated estimates of income. Calculations, bad at the outset, are rendered doubly worse by a falling off in the yield of opium; for, until last year, while the receipts from all sources were uncertain, the grants sanctioned were almost certain to be expended, and, indeed, it was most probable that the grants would be exceeded. Thus we have excess of expenditure plus diminution of receipts equal stupendous deficit. The House of Commons might have debated the opium revenue from that point of view which discloses its influence on Indian outlay. Perhaps then they might have come to the conclusion that the opium revenue, being wholly exceptional and unique, as Mr. Gladstone remarked, it would be wiser to treat it as a reserve fund, deliberately under-estimate it, and apply part of the fund to carry out the "magnificent ideas" of the progress-all-in-a-hurry school. And there was another aspect from which it might have been regarded. Unless some effective measures can be taken to arrest its decline, such, for example, as a reduction of the excessive duty levied in Bombay, the opium revenue is destined to a gradual decay and ultimate disappearance. That result being foreseen, ought not the probable fact to exercise a great influence on the spending propensities of the Indian Government? It would be amusing, were it not somewhat tragical, to note how the Under Secretary of State and even the Prime Minister take for granted that the one thing not to be questioned or doubted is the propriety of the present scale of Indian expenditure. Mr. Grant Duff thinks that rather than abate the present rate of outlay we ought to consider the whole question of our connexion with India. He said it was not tolerable that, in order to enforce a view of morality never upheld by any large portion of the Indian race, we should grind an already poor population to the dust with new taxation to supply the loss of the opium revenue. The new taxation would be needed to give effect to the gospel of public works. But, as it is manifest that, sooner or later, the opium revenue must become insignificant, unless means can be found to restore our quasi monopoly of the markets, it follows that, at some stage, since huge expenditure must go on, the poor must be ground to the very dust, in order to furnish the Government with means. Mr. Grant Duff admits that we already find the utmost difficulty in making both ends meet in our Indian empire, and Mr. Gladstone says that the revenue of India is *scarcely* equal to its expenditure; yet, with a source of revenue, assailed by enemies far more formidable than Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the teetotallers, neither Mr. Duff nor Mr. Gladstone had one word to say in deprecation of the large outlay of treasure which constitutes the enjoyment of the Supreme Government. If England were in a financial position analogous to that of India, Mr. Gladstone would be scandalized and shocked, and, were he in opposition, the House would ring with his eloquent denunciation of a policy which not only expends without regard to means, but spends more than it possesses with a full knowledge that one great, but fluctuating source of revenue is doomed to almost certain extinction. Mr. Grant Duff says he should be on the verge of despair were we to slacken the pace of what we call improvements; but his brain holds good when he stands above the chasm of deficit, and a foothold on the verge of bankruptcy gives him sensations rather hopeful than otherwise. The worst aspect of the present case is that, in the event of war or any serious calamity, the country has no reserve, and its administrators no alternative but taxation, breeding discontent in European as well as native—or loans, the panacea of the speculative and the resource of the imprudent.

The House of Commons would have been more usefully employed in discussing the question from this broad point of view than in debating the morality of the trade. Mr. Gladstone, however, pointed to one fact frequently forgotten by eager disputants, especially those who are never tired of complaining that the House of Commons wont assemble in large numbers to debate Indian subjects. Referring to the proposed abolition of the revenue, he said that "this was a different case from a member of Parliament who condemned a British tax, though the House of Commons sometimes did not show themselves very tolerant even of these. But if a tax were condemned here, then the Ministers of the Crown, who sat in the House and who held office by the pleasure of the House and who could not hold office if they had lost the confidence of the House—they were the persons to whom the House looked to find out some other source of supply to meet the wants of the country instead of the tax that had been cut off. But this was not the case of the Indian Government. They did not hold office at the pleasure of the House. They might cripple their action, but they could not point to the Indian Government or Council, and say, 'There are our servants; we have only to withhold a tax, and it is their business to find another.' The people were not their constituents. The House of Commons had no such control over them as to enable them to say you must depend upon some other source of supply, for we mean that this shall be withdrawn." The only way in which the House of Commons can exercise influence in India is indirectly through the Secretary of State who *is* responsible to the House; and by the indirect effect which opinions expressed within its walls may have on the good folks now at Simla. The House is intolerant of debates on questions not under its immediate jurisdiction, and without practical issue. That is the reason why so few attend when the Indian Minister makes his financial statement. Members stay away, and rightly, because they cannot *do* anything, and because they can read and consider the speech at leisure on the following day. It may even be doubted whether they will discuss our income-tax grievance in anything like a full house, because, without a vote against the Secretary of State, they can do nothing to help us. That is why the Opium Debate turned on abstract questions of morality and failed to be practical.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived at Gunnesh Khind on Saturday last.

MR. KEMBALL will probably be succeeded at Surat either by Mr. Frank Melvill or Mr. Newnham.

LIEUTENANT BRUCE SETON, R. E., has been appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways; station, Sholapore.

WE understand that Mr. Alexander Ronald Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is about to retire from the service, and thereby give a step in the Judicial Department.

It is reported that the post of Acting Legal Remembrancer will be given to Mr. Mayhew, but there are other claimants in the field, and we are not aware that any appointment has yet been made.

We have received a copy of Mr. McMinn's work on the "Principles and Practical Success of the Competitive System: an Argument for its Extension, &c.," published by Messrs. Wyman and Company of Calcutta. We hope to notice it shortly.

We have at length succeeded in disinterring the names of Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Baugh, and Major P. R. Innes, mentioned in the list of brevet promotions in Reuter's telegram of the 11th June. These are all Bengal officers.

It now appears that the arrest of Major Raggles and Captain Waller at Peshawur was done by order of the officer commanding the Peshawur district,—not by order of Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, commanding the 19th P. N. I. Nothing has yet transpired as to the reasons for the step.

POONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

13TH JUNE.

AFTER an unusually temperate hot season the monsoon may be said to have commenced. About ten days ago it was ushered in by a severe thunder-storm accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. In some parts hailstones of a large size fell, and at Kirkee (where the storm must have raged in full fury) much damage was done to house and other property. Two or three nights after this we had another storm, which came on in the middle of the night and appeared to burst right over Poona. On this latter occasion an inch and a half of rain was, I believe, registered. Every one was congratulating his neighbour that the monsoon had actually commenced and the weather become cool and pleasant, but after a few days the rain seemed to clear away and, although clouds seemingly charged with moisture and electricity collected every evening, it held off in a most unaccountable manner. It could be seen falling all around, but as regards Poona itself not a drop to speak of fell for many days. During this time the heat was very great. There was no wind, and the general oppressive state of the atmosphere was much felt by those who had recently exchanged the cool bracing climate of the hills for what they expected would have been by this time enjoyable in Poona.

Yesterday however (the 12th) it became evident that a fresh storm was brewing. Dark black clouds loomed in the weather quarter, and the distant rumbling of thunder warned one that the much-wished-for rain was at hand. About midday another storm came up from the direction of the Ghauts and passed right over the station, accompanied by heavy rain. The rain fell in torrents for nearly two hours, after which it lessened, but continued pretty steadily till nearly 5 P.M. The result has shown itself in the general refreshed and green appearance of the trees and compounds, and a sensible decrease in the temperature. The weather is still, however, hotter than it ought to be at this season of the year, and will probably remain more or less so until the monsoon has set in steadily.

The station is now quite full, and the band-stands at Wanowrie and Ghorpoorie are quite crowded. We are fortunate this year in having two first-rate bands, the 2nd Queen's and the 83rd. The excellence of the former has long been well and favourably known both here and in Bombay, and I am glad to say that the 83rd is equally good in every respect. Added to this the three native regiments stationed here have each a band quite up to the average of native bands, so that there is a band every evening except Thursdays.

The head-quarter staff arrived on the 6th, the Commander-in-Chief on the 10th, and the Governor and staff on the 11th. House rents are at a high premium, and there is scarcely a house that is not occupied or at least has not already been secured for the season.

The race-course of a morning is beginning to assume a very lively appearance. The course itself is undergoing the usual repairs, and only half of it is available for training. We may however see several strings at work, prominent among which are Mr. Field's, H. H. The Agn's, Abdool Raymon's, Mr. Williams', and a few others of minor note.

I hear that a meeting of all interested in field sports is called for next Thursday to get up the usual Gymkhana. Several other arrangements are in contemplation in the way of Philharmonic meetings, amateur theatricals, &c., &c., and if all goes on as well as it promises, the season of 1870 will prove in no way inferior to its predecessors of former years.

The only thing that at present appears doubtful is the regatta. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of most, if not all, of the crew, the Bombay boat will not be able to put in an appearance, and we shall therefore have to depend on our own resources to carry out a river tumasha. Of course the best will be done that can under the circumstances, and at all events one of the prettiest and most enjoyable sights of the year will not be allowed to fall through for want of support.

As time goes on and anything occurs which may interest your readers, I will send you another letter.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REDUCTION OF MILITARY CHARGES.

LONDON 14TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Eastwick, said that the Duke of Argyll was constantly occupied with the reduction of Indian military charges. A committee partly composed of gentlemen in the War and Indian offices were carefully considering the question of recruiting the British regiments in India. Their aim was that the arrangement should be advantageous alike to the British and Indian taxpayer.

Baillie Cochrane has been elected member for the Isle of Wight.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE.

The price of wheat is rising in consequence of drought.

[illegible] C. H. [illegible] 20th May 1870. [illegible] URANCE CO[illegible] designed having [illegible] Gradation [illegible] ble.

[illegible] RNMENT OF THE [illegible].

[illegible] ON, 14TH JUNE, NOON.

Queen [illegible] an Order of Council sanctioning the recommendation of Lord Northbrook's committee defining the power of the Commander-in-Chief, who is charged with the discipline of the army and the responsibility of promotion in the lower grades; but it is decreed that Acts shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War.

It is understood that Mr. Charles Dickens [illegible] to be buried privately, but his family [illegible] consented to his burial in Westminster [illegible].

PARIS, 13TH JUNE.

[illegible] has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in the place of M. Bourré, who has been named Senator.

DISTURBANCES AT PALESTI.

BUCHAREST, 13TH JUNE.

Electoral disturbances have occurred at Palesti, resulting in a conflict with the troops.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE, 3-18 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bombay Mail of the 18th May was delivered in London to-day.

The Syria, from Southampton, takes £3,500 in specie for Bombay.

SUEZ, 13TH JUNE.

The Dow, bound for Bombay, has entered the Suez Canal.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 11TH JUNE.

THE outcry regarding the new Municipal dues has certainly been productive of some good, as the merchants have again agreed to nominate two of their number as members of the Municipal Committee, and it is more than probable that a revisal of the new tariff will follow. It is generally allowed now, that some alteration is necessary in the list of articles taxed; so if the public have been disagreeably surprised by finding that the Municipality have not a large surplus at their disposal, they have at least the prospective satisfaction of knowing that the matter of new taxes will be inquired into. All the Kurrachee papers—(why have we three here when one would be ample?)—have been hammering away with a will on the injustice of the proceedings of the Financial Committee for the last fortnight, and how long they intend to continue the discussion goodness only knows. Funny things these said Sind papers are to read at times; two are published at the same office, and are, I believe, owned by the same individual. One would be inclined to imagine that not only would it be difficult to fill the columns of these three, but that in consequence of the surfeit none could pay their expenses, but this they must manage to do somehow, no doubt; *Our Paper*, however, the other day gravely informed us that no one ever believed or noticed anything that appeared in Kurrachee papers, a statement which, if really believed by the editor, renders his zeal and self-sacrifice truly remarkable and unique; but the same time I must say I don't think he is far wrong.

We actually had a successful Penny Reading last night; I mean successful in every way, performers up to the mark, and audience both numerous and attentive. At the same time it is not a little curious that after all the tall talk sundry correspondents indulged in, only one volunteer should turn up to aid the Committee. I cannot understand what prevents people from coming forward on such occasions; it certainly is not lack of talent, and, failing this, no other reason ought to hinder folks from doing their best to assist charities of this description. I hear to-day that we are likely to have a fresh discussion regarding the exemption of Penny Readings from the impost laid on Frere Hall: natives have hitherto been debarred from these readings on what I cannot but consider as very sufficient grounds, viz., that ladies frequently assist at them, and would doubtless withdraw their support if a line were not drawn somewhere; this feeling may perhaps disappear hereafter, but I must say that I devoutly hope not: the natives have nothing whatever to do with the readings. Not one in a hundred, in Kurrachee at least, would understand them, and they certainly can have no interest in the object with which they were instituted, yet an objection has been raised to their exclusion, and, as I understand it, a threat has been made that if they are not not admitted in future, the price of Frere Hall on all such occasions will be Rs. 25 a night. I trust some arrangement will be made soon, as it would be a great pity to have the place of meeting changed, which it certainly will be if the Committee are to pay for the Hall. All other considerations apart, there is no room for natives, and that is all about it.

The *Sindian* of this morning says that the water has receded from the canals in Upper Sind, and that they (the canals) are dry now. I of course do not pretend to know on what authority this paragraph has been inserted, but I am very much inclined to think that the paper has been misinformed. The river, it is true, fell a little lately, and of course the water in the canals followed suit, but then the river is rising again now, and all apprehensions of impending famine, if any such ever existed, have ceased. The revenue, no doubt, was less last year than formerly on account of the locusts, but there is, at present, no reason to expect even a scarcity this year. It is a pity, I think, that more general information on matters of irrigation in Sind is not communicated to the public: the subject is an interesting one, and would, no doubt, repay investigation. The difficulties connected with irrigation in this province are, I believe, many and great, but I think that on the whole we have every reason to be satisfied with the attention Government bestows upon it—indeed, what does Government not attend to closely when its revenue is concerned? In the Kurrachee Collectorate alone there are upwards of 300 Government canals, on which a large sum is doubtless expended every year. Higher up again about the Hyderabad Collectorate the difficulties increase, and accordingly the expense is more. Sand-drifts interfere seriously with the working of many of the canals; in fact so great is the inconveniences and loss occasioned by these, that special grants will have to be applied for, so soon as the Engineers in charge have devised remedial projects. All about the Thurr and Parkur districts, I believe, the revenue cannot yet be computed, but owing to the small amount of rubbee cultivation, and the necessity existing in the Thurr Canal of closing it during the cold weather to run the Narra dry for excavation, it will be very low this year; of course I write under correction, and shall be only too glad to find I am mistaken. This Thurr Canal cannot, at present, work up to its full power, a consummation which cannot be arrived at until the cuts in the bed of the Narra are completed, when the water will arrive in good time for the kurreef crops, and will be allowed to remain for the rubbee cultivation; but the importance of the completion of this work will, it is to be hoped, be urged as a great reason for its early completion. Another difficulty to be met is caused by the piscatorial propensities of the population—they think nothing of making staked fishing weirs in the side channels of the rivers which lead to the heads of canals, and coupling this with a playful habit of placing bunds across the canals to raise the water surface, I can easily understand the unparliamentary language I have heard many of the officers in charge use towards the said population, and I quite agree with them that the sooner such practices are put a stop to the better.

We have had four or five very muggy nights and mornings lately, and increase of fever has been the result. This curse of Sind is gradually asserting its sway over Europeans again, and a good many cases have occurred amongst the residents at the lower end of camp; at present it is chiefly confined to children, but that is bad enough, and I trust it will not become so general as last year.

A CHANCE FOR BOMBAY SHIKARS.

ON 12th May Mr. F. Sheppard, Magistrate of Tanna, forwarded to the Police Commissioner N. D., the following letter regarding man-eating tigers in the Salsette talooka :—

SIR,—I regret to bring to the notice of Government that several persons have been recently killed by man eating tigers in the Salsette talooka of this district. Major Coles and I have lately made an attempt to destroy these animals, but owing to the extreme density of the jungle we were not successful. I have reason to believe that there are at this moment no less than four tigers and at least one man-eating panther between this and Tanna, but in consequence of the trouble and expense of collecting beaters in this thinly-populated locality, and also of the difficulty in obtaining reliable information from the villagers, very few of whom have any taste for shikar, it is not probable that private parties can expect much success. If the season were not so far advanced I should solicit assistance from Government in the shape of a few trained elephants, without the help of which the destruction of a wounded tiger in these densely wooded jungles is almost hopeless. But the monsoon is so close at hand that the only course I can now suggest is to supplement the rewards for the destruction of these animals and so hold out increased inducements to the native shikarics. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that for the next three months, as a special measure, the present scale of rewards be doubled. It is impossible that these animals can be allowed to continue their depredations, and if other means fail I shall be compelled to organize a beat for them on a large scale, regarding which I will, if necessary, communicate with you further hereafter.

A statement appended to the above letter by Major Coles, District Superintendent of Police, showed that during the months of January, February, March, April, and May one women and child had been killed by tigers in the Dhanoo talooka, one man in the Mahim talooka, two men in the Warra talooka, and four women in the Salsette talooka. The police are doing their best to discover and kill the man-eater. The Superintendent has offered a reward of Rs. 100 to any person that kills the panther, and he trusts the Police Commissioner N.D. will sanction the same being entered in the contingent bill.

The above was submitted to Government by Mr. Rogers, Commissioner of Police, with a request that the reward of Rs. 100 offered by the Superintendant of Police for the destruction of the panther and the course recommended by the Acting Magistrate of doubling the rewards for the next three months might be sanctioned.

The resolution of Government on Monday on the subject runs thus—"Government consider that the object can be attained without extra expense to the State by giving full publicity to the facts stated in the correspondence, which should be laid upon the Editors' table"—evidently for the benefit of Bombay shikars.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, sails this morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Surgeon P. Burke, Colonel E. S. Mercer, Major Arthur Francis, and Mrs. James.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Surgeon.

For Suez.—Mr. Benn, Mr. G. Dougall, and Mr. Harvey.

BOMBAY.

DISCHARGE UNDER ACT XXVIII.—Yesterday, the application of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla for a discharge under sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 was granted by Mr. Justice Green in Chambers. Dr. Dallas appeared for the applicant; there was no opposition.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last as Mr. Silas E. Sassoon was driving a phaeton on the Alfred Road, his horse shied on hearing the noise of a train, and the phaeton came in collision with another carriage, which was empty. Mr. Sassoon's carriage was upset and he received some slight bruises.

A CAPTAIN ASSAULTED.—James Donald, a seaman of the German ship G. F. O. Heyn, was charged with having committed an assault against Captain Miller of that ship, with a stick, on Monday last, whilst in the street. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Thomas [illegible] to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of cheating and fraudulently obtaining by false pretences goods of the value of about Rs. 64, from Messrs. Cutler-Palmer & Co.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court on Monday, Hurgovundas Wunmaleedas, assistant master in one of the Government Vernacular Schools at Chundunwarry, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the sum of Rs. 11, belonging to the school. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday night between the hours of 11 and 12 the house of Jeevanlaljee Maharaj, in 3rd Bhoywadda Street, was struck by lightning, and a Hindoo woman sustained severe hurt. Her clothes, too, were burnt to cinders by

Keir that it is the correspondence, and upon the statement in the letter A, that Mr. Abraham, who as an attorney at law and a solicitor is an officer of this Court, be ordered forthwith to place on the records of this Court a now missing record, namely, the affidavit referred to in this affidavit, and upon which the summons in this matter was issued by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 21st April.

The Judge—I will give you a rule unless he shows cause to the contrary.

Mr. Anstey—It is only fair that I should read the reply by Mr. Abraham to that letter. The learned counsel here read the letter of 14th June, referred to in the affidavit by Mr. Keir, and then proceeded to remark,—My Lord, it is stated in the affidavit that it is the intention, and the very laudable intention, of the official liquidator to make an example of this man to many contributories by prosecuting him for wicked and corrupt perjury, and I will take a rule calling on Mr. Abraham to show cause why he should not produce the document.

The Judge—To show cause why he should not file the affidavit referred to in his summons, and on which the summons was granted.

An application was then made by Mr. Anstey that the case itself should be dismissed with costs as the applicant did not appeal.

Goolubdass was called by the Crier, and as he failed to answer the case was dismissed with costs.

There were two petitions relating to the winding up the company (the National Financial,) but these were again postponed till Saturday next.

KATTYAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 11TH JUNE.

THERE has been a cessation of rain since the 6th, and the weather is extremely sultry and oppressive.

Two Barwutias, or outlaws, against Mooleree Deree talooka, are detained in jail, and will shortly be committed to stand their trial at the next Sessions on various serious charges—namely, murder, dacoity, causing grievous hurt, &c. These men were in outlawry against the talooka for nearly twenty years, and the cause that led them to it was the oppressive conduct of the Chiefs towards them, who, I may mention, are Gerassias or land-holders.

Getting into outlawry on account of real or imaginary grievances appears to be the custom in the province.

I am no advocate of undue interference with our feudatory Chiefs, but when land-holders are deprived of their possessions, when justice is denied suitors, when the moneys of the State are unblushingly appropriated by its servants, when the Chiefs themselves pass their time in idleness and debauchery, it certainly does appear full time for the interference of the paramount power. The Chiefs are guaranteed peaceable possession of their estates, and freedom from all danger of attacking their position *ei at armis*; it is therefore but right they should be required to furnish security that this position of safety should not be abused. It is unfair that the British Government should support the position of native Chiefs, without some guarantee that they acknowledge and perform the duties appertaining to their high estate; and I am sure I am not singular when I suggest that the Chiefs should be once and for all told that flagrant mal-administration of their principalities must lead to their being left to the tender mercies of their brotherhood and people. If this were the case there would be some assurance of justice between man and man.

Our Political Agent, and also his *locum tenens*, are, I believe, strong advocates for interference in all cases where there is a denial or failure of justice, but the Government of Bombay have not yet been converted to the doctrine, hence the *statu quo* condition of affairs in the province, which is very much to be lamented.

The *Bombay Times* has of late treated his readers to several brilliant articles on the shortcomings of political officers, and of our Agent in particular, but I suppose your contemporary is not aware that the best political officer in the presidency cannot effect much goodso long as his hands are tied down and his powers confined within circumscribed limits by the non-interference policy of the Government.

AHMEDABAD.

11TH JUNE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rain that fell during the first and three following days of the past week and last evening, the weather still continues to be oppressive. Towards evening the clouds invariably assume a threatening appearance, and I am inclined to think that we shall have a deficiency of rain.

Energetic agriculturists who act up to the motto that "Dung is money," began their ploughing operations vigorously, but were obliged to relinquish them in despair. The poor fellows frankly acknowledge that their disappointment is attributable to insufficiency of moisture, and to the inefficaciousness of the native plough. The necessity for superseding it *at once* by the well-contrived English implement is apparent, and this is exactly what the painstaking Collector of this province, Mr. A. A. Borradaile, is endeavouring with every hope of success to do through a legitimate channel—Mr. James Strip, a practical farmer. Earl Mayo, our Governor-General, said at the opening of the railway at Jubbulpore—"If you can persuade a native that he can greatly improve the old implements with which he has been working, and his fathers before him for generations, you teach him something which is of use to him and enlist at once all his feelings in your favour.' These remarks may apply to some parts of India, but they do not apply to Goozerat. The far-seeing native ryot is beginning to appreciate the value of English implements, and is determined to get and use them. The Rev. Arthur Davidson adopts the Governor-General's opinion—he wrote from the Booldana Farm, in Berar, some time ago, and informed the public that the ordinary Dekkan plough and one of his improved ploughs would soon be in Bombay, side by side. It may be worth the while of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to order the transmission of the improved specimen to this collectorate for exhibition and trial.

The unfortunate proprietor of a vernacular paper published in this city weekly, and called the *Shamsher Bahadoor*, is being prosecuted criminally for not complying with the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867, which relates to printing presses, newspapers, &c.

A jeweller belonging to this city was taken up by the police authorities for having in his possession, contrary to section 235 of the Indian Penal Code, instruments for counterfeiting the Queen's coin. The evidence for the prosecution was insufficient, and he was acquitted.

A local native paper of recent date informs us that a map indicating particulars regarding land pertaining to some fifteen hundred houses in the Mandvi locality of the city is not forthcoming. The disappearance of an important document is a thing that ought not to be winked at. Encroachments on land belonging to the municipality here have been frequently made and reported.

Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst the Jains at Bareja—a village some seven coss from the city—because a European surveyor had, in spite of representation, appeal, and remonstrance, entered into a temple, and made a convenience of it for survey operations. Natives in the mofussil are very scrupulous in matters of religion, and common sense dictates to us the necessity of respecting their rights. The case is under magisterial enquiry. It must be remembered that section 295 of the Penal Code affords men of any sect or denomination desirable protection, and that injuries and insults offered by unthinking people will be redressed.

We are in "bad odour" with the population about the appropriation of the land that surrounds a Brahminical institution or fane, in camp. There has been no interference with the privileges of the superstitious idol-worshipping Hindoos in any way of forty years, and I really think the authorities might display their magnanimity by having nothing to do with it, and turning a deaf ear to rancorous misrepresentations.

An Anglo-vernacular paper, called the *Ahmedabad Gazette*, has sprung into existence: it is under official patronage, and is simply intended as an inexpensive local vehicle to convey matter that is now publishedin the Government Gazette, for the benefit of those whose limited means will not allow them to take it in. The object of the originators is a good one: it is also their intention to invite suggestions in connection with local improvements. A Government official in the mofussil is afraid to commingle with influential independent people. Position compels them to keep aloof: the means therefore of getting the best information is at a terrible distance from them. The outlet for official correspondence relating to the public might, with advantage to Government, be widened. I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me in this opinion.

About a fortnight ago, Nurotum Goolab, a native merchant of this city, lost a consignment of treasure, amounting to Rs. 17,000, that was despatched by him into the districts; it was stolen at a short distance from Dholera, and was carried away on camels. The *Ahmedabad Gazette* attaches blame to the native merchant for sending his treasure into the interior without a suitable escort, and it assures him that a police guard can be obtained. This is absurd—that a police guard can be obtained. This is absurd—the numerical strength of the local police does not at all times admit of requisitions from several native merchants being complied with. The Ahmedabad Superintendent of Police chose, some time ago, to comply with an application from a native merchant for a guard, and pleaded inadequacy of men as an excuse. The Superintendent and his European assistant are obliged to travel during the greater part of the year throughout the districts, and it would, sometimes, puzzle the most ingenious to find out their whereabouts. In cases of emergency time being everything to a merchant, the receipt of a reply to a reference to an officer whose destination may be a mystery could not be awaited. The District Magistrate, whose duty it is to grant licenses to carry arms, is also continually travelling, and seems to be very particular about granting them. What, then, can a merchant do? he cannot, perhaps, brook a disappointment, and wishes to prevent delay: he is therefore reluctantly compelled to send treasure into the districts under insufficient protection, and abide the consequence. I drew the attention of the authorities to this circumstance in my contribution, which appeared in your issue of June 28th, 1869, and the evil is still unremedied.

Bombay currency notes are not, as I have already informed the public in my communication above referred to, negotiable to a suitable degree, and I am credibly informed that an influential firm applied to the New Bank of Bombay for its agency before it was established here, with the view of exercising its influence among native merchants and encouraging by example the conversion of notes, and it was informed on the 8th January last that the Bank could not employ any one outside its own regular staff: the same firm was told by the Agent of the branch of the New Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad, that it would not undertake to cash currency notes of two or three lakhs of rupees, and it is next to impossible to convert them in the districts. The Government District Treasuries may take them to a limited extent, but the available cash in those places will not always admit of a very large transaction being entered into. Treasury orders are not suitable, because people are not always prepared to pay premiums. Merchants have lost confidence in each other, so that houndies for large sums of money are given and taken with hesitation, suspicion, and considerable caution. Commerce is in fetters in the agricultural districts, but by a very simple expedient they may be removed.

The bungalow in this city in which the Government Telegraph Office was located caught fire a few days ago, and was destroyed.

Three deaths have occurred in camp amongst the Europeans belonging to the Royal Artillery, and on the evening of the 8th instant, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, the Ahmedabad municipality lost one of its most valuable servants—Mr. Edward Rae, the superintendent of Fire Engines. The deceased was a fearless little Englishman, and exerted himself a good deal when fires broke out in our city. At some of them he sustained internal injuries and neglected to place himself under medical treatment. He continued to perform his duties with alacrity, and within two hours of his death complained that his head was affected by the sun; he, nevertheless, accompanied his wife to a show room containing fancy articles in the city, and died very suddenly soon after he had returned home. He has left a wife and four children unprovided for. The Municipal Commissioners will, I hope, give the bereaved family a compassionate allowance. Edward Rae was trumpet-major in the 14th brigade of Artillery, now in England. He stood high in the estimation of his officers, and won the esteem of all his comrades—he possessed two medals for meritorious service, and, in addition to his monthly pension, received an annuity from the Crown for good conduct. He has been some ten months in civil life, and during that short time endeared himself to the native population. His remains were carried to the City cemetery by Europeans belonging to the Royal Artillery in camp, who volunteered to do the work. The Collector, Deputy Collector, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and other gentlemen were in the procession.

LIFE OF ZOROASTER.

V.

SCHOLARS love to speak in high terms of Zoroaster, even though what is known about him is extremely imperfect and conflicting. An individual genius which in remote antiquity transcended the local habits and prejudices of the people, attempted the solution of the subtlest questions in metaphysics, taught the nature of truth and falsehood, right and wrong, and inquired after the causes of things and the character of phenomena, commands deservedly the admiration of men of learning. The being which in all pagan antiquity approached nearest the glowing idea of one supreme God, the Infinite, and the All-powerful, may well be said to have been one of the most remarkable men that ever lived on earth, and the age in which he flourished may well be said to have been one of the important epochs in universal history.

The prophet saw the cause of all things in one Immutable Power. He saw a design and an intelligence pervading all things around him, and attributed every thing to the agency of one who had no equal, who had no beginning and no end, who was all-good and all-wise. But he saw virtue, light, and truth, side by side with vice, darkness, and falsehood. How could these contraries emanate from the same one that was full of mercy and love? This greatly puzzled him, as it did speculators after his time. He therefore supposed the existence of another power, and named him Ahriman, whose object was to thwart the intentions of Hormazd, or God, to destroy man and the world that God had created. It has been supposed that Zoroastrianism upholds the idea of Hormazd and Ahriman having been generated from *Zerwan*, Time without bounds, a thing without beginning or end. But the Zend writings do not countenance such a supposition. Zervan is mentioned as an inferior power, and all the divine attributes are applied to Hormazd. Nor can it be supposed that Zoroaster's recognition of the potent power Ahriman, as the enemy of Hormazd, renders his religion a sort of 'dualistic pantheism,' as M. Oppert puts it. For Ahriman is not co-eternal with God, and the ultimate victory and conquest do not remain with him. The monotheistic idea of Zoroaster is as clear as it can be.

Professor Max Müller well says that the Parsees should not be called by a name to which they themselves strongly object, that of Fire-worshippers. The worship of God, according to Zoroaster, can best be performed before light. Fire is a thing in which God can be imagined to be present, and the vulgar were incapable of beholding the eternal power with their mental eye, something was necessary in order to make them realize the idea. In the sacred writings nothing is said about fire, except that it is an inanimate object before which prayers to Hormazd should be offered. The attributes of Hormazd not given to him, yet the foreign religious bigotry will blindly have it that the God of the Parsees is Fire. People exhibit a sort of unwillingness to believe that Zoroastrianism, a religion of so antique a date, should contain any idea of Monotheism. But for this it is not the less true that Zoroastrianism inculcates a pure, unalloyed system of monotheistic belief.

M. Oppert sees an analogy between the idea about the fire of Zoroaster, and that of Herakleitus of Ephesus, known throughout antiquity by the denomination of 'the obscure,' owing to the concise, highly metaphorical and epigrammatic style in which he had expressed his sentiments. We will give M. Oppert's own words in which he traces the analogy:—'And it is remarkable that one of the profoundest philosophers before Socrates, the great Herakleitus of Ephesus, finding himself embarrassed in the same doubts began his speculations in quite a contrary manner, and arrived at the same material principle which became the tomb of Zoroaster's highest aspirations—Fire. Simply taking fire as a sort of *fetiche*, Herakleitus saw in it the incorporeal and ever-mobile being, the principle which reconciles contraries.' (From the English Translation by Mr. F. R. Vicáji, p. 117.) The style of this citation is open to serious criticism. 'The principle which reconciles contraries'; what contraries?—all contraries?—truth and falsehood, good and bad, virtue and vice, or what? How did Herakleitus reconcile virtue and vice by the principle of fire? 'Incorporeal and ever-mobile being'; was it so? Herakleitus designated his universal principle of generation and destruction, of coming and going, of the one state succeeding its antecedent country, by the term of fire, and by many other terms. His universal principle was not 'ever-mobile,' but fixed and perpetual. What he recognized as fixed and perpetual was only his universal principles, (vide Grote's Plato, vol. I, p. 28). Xenophanes and the Eleates recognized in their philosophy a permanent and an immutable existence, and this idea was repudiated by Herakleitus, who maintained that every Esse was in a short time converted into Non-Esse, except his universal principle. But leaving this criticism aside, may we ask what is common between Zoroaster's and Herakleitus's idea about fire. One considered it a fit emblem of the Deity, the other applied the term to his principle of generation and destruction. If M. Oppert's analogy be fanciful, he has failed to put it before his readers in an intelligible shape. His line of thought in regard to this analogy is contained in about a dozen lines, all of which we have above cited. The analogy seems not to be true. It is impossible to express the idea of fire of Herakleitus otherwise than by his own words. We cannot for a moment think what he meant by fire being an universal principle, the fixed and perpetual principle which produces generation and destruction. This was probably the reason that led M. Oppert to dismiss the subject of the analogy in a word or two. He only throws a hint that there may be an analogy, but leaves it to be enlarged upon and elucidated by other men. We are not of opinion that the analogy can be shown to be either ingenious or true.

A PARSEE.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Simla arrived from Calcutta at Madras on June 8 with the following passengers:—

For Suez—Mr J F Dickson.

For Marseilles—Mrs Holloway.

For Southampton—Messrs Paul, Jarvis, Worthington, and J T L Voss; Mrs Murray, R Kelly, J Johnson and Mr R Wilson.

The Simla left the roads early on June 10, taking the following passengers with her from Madras:—

For Southampton—Mrs Alexander Vertue, Mrs Barlow, Mr and Mrs J D Crowe, and Mr F East.

For Marseilles—Dr and Mrs Paterson, child and infant.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY A YANKEE SENATOR.—There was a fine scene in the United States Senate a few days since, says a New York correspondent writing on the 30th April, when the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan (he who wished to have privateers fitted out here in the name of King Theodore, during the Abyssinian war), directing the President to appoint Commissioners to treat with the people of the Red River Settlement, was taken up for discussion. Mr. Chandler was the only speaker in favour of the resolution, but he was quite enough. "My God! Mr. President," he exclaimed, "is that gorged and insolent brute, the British, who owns as half the cost of the late war, to be allowed to gobble up any more territory on this continent? Isn't it the ultimate attitude of impudence for him, or even his catspaw, the Dominion of Canada, to talk about getting up an expedition to settle the hash of these Red River patriots, who want to be annexed to us, who are a hundred thousand strong, and who have control over a territory to which that of the Dominion is but a speck on the map? Here, Howard, hold this up, will you?" And he seized the unfortunate thrust into the hands of one of his colleagues a map of North America and made him hold it up to the view of the senate, while he went on to descant upon the theme. "It is our mission," he said, "to snatch this domain out of the hands of the Canadians; to chain up these British troops that might be sent to Winnepeg; to take the earliest opportunity to knock the British Crown to flinders, to arrange for some one or two hundred thousand British graves forthwith; and to cabbage the whole land Britishers without any further procrastination." No one thought it worth while to rebuke Mr. Chandler; but after he had spoken his piece, his resolution was sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it will sleep that sleep which knows no waking.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand Colonel Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, intends going home shortly, and has applied for two years' leave.—*Central India Times.*

A RUMOUR being prevalent that cholera has made its appearance in H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, we are glad to be able to state, that not a single case has occurred amongst the men of the regiment. It is unfortunately true, however, that the wife of a private died in the female hospital of the new barracks on the race course on Sunday last. But where the disease was contracted or how long the premonitory diarrhœa lasted, could not be ascertained.—*Bangalore Herald*, June 9.

A CURIOUS question is likely to be tried at no distant date, we see, in England, *viz.*, whether a civil marriage between a Hindoo resident in England, and professing himself a unitarian, and a Christian woman, is valid in English law. Khetter Mohun Datt, over whose matrimonial troubles Young Bengal is just now jubilant, has been sued by Mr. Joy, his wife's father, for alimony, and pleads the illegality of the marriage on the ground of his being a Hindoo, of which he admits he was aware when he went through the ceremony. The plea is worthy of the man.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE cricket field is not generally the place selected by people to give vent to ill-feeling. It would be a dangerous proceeding, seeing that all lovers of the manly game, and all Englishmen, from the highest to the lowest are lovers of it, jealously guard that field from the intrusion of everything that is unmanly and ungenerous. Judge of our surprise then on being told by a correspondent that on a late occasion at Dugshai certain men of "the Buffs" and of "The Welch" had had a tiff. Further information to hand conveys to us the assurance that the writer of the letter to which we allude had been misled or misinformed, and as it is just possible, barely possible, that the original statement might be the means of creating a little ill-feeling, at any rate a coolness, between the two gallant corps, we hasten to contradict it on the best authority.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IT was with much satisfaction that we learned, a couple of days ago, that Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Political Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, has been selected to officiate for Mr. Morris as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Out of the number of officers to whom such an appointment could have been offered, Lord Mayo could not have made a better choice. Colonel Keatinge has distinguished himself equally as a civil and military officer. His masterly and exhaustive "Report on British Nimar," while Deputy Commissioner of that District, and his able minute on the Burwye Iron Mines (since transferrred to Holkar—the mines, not the minute) prove him to be endowed with administrative talents of a high order. His obtention of the Victoria Cross is sufficient guarantee of his prowess in the "tented field."—*Central India Times.*

IT's all very well for the *Anjaman-i-Punjab* to go up with a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, praying that the European officials of the province be informed that they must not keep native visitors waiting in their verandahs when they call. We put aside for the moment the fact that Government officials will do just as they please in the matter, so far as their private dwellings are concerned, to enquire if any living mortal can produce a native who was punctual to the hour of an appointment, or in the least conformed to the rules, where such rules are made by gentlemen anxious to encourage visits from natives, requiring native visitors to call within hours that will not interfere with public duties or private engagements? Tell a native to come at 8 in the morning and he'll crawljin at noon; tell him to come at noon and he'll be announced at sunset; tell him to come one day and he'll come another; ask him to fix his own hour and day, and he'll come at any hour and any day but the hour and the day fixed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A MILLION STERLING FOR MUNSOOR ALI.

(*Friend of India.*)

BY what fatality is it in Indian finance, that the moment a heavy tax is imposed a Mussulman pensioner starts up to claim, and claim successfully, half of the first year's proceeds? Of the £382,345 patriotically contributed by the country under Mr. Wilson's Act in 1860-61, more than one-half was given to the Mysore family, in spite of Lord Canning's protest and the indignation of all India. That unprincipled grant of public money now appears in the official record of the debt of India as the Mysore Family 4 per cent. Loan, £405,000. India is saddled with the interest for ever. The income-tax dwindles away in the form of licenses and certificates to trade. Again a claimant appeared for one-half of a year's proceeds, and received the amount—Prince Azim Jah. And now when the whole country is shrieking again under an income-tax which it believes to be unnecessary and unjust, Munsoor Ali, titular Nawab of Moorshedabad, is permitted "as a special case" to claim at the very foot of the throne half of what the new revenue is likely to yield, or a million sterling. The curious feature of these three cases is that the claimants are pure pensioners, without a shadow of political influence or hereditary right. They are not feudatories nor the descendants of feudatories. They administer no territories of their own, have no executive powers outside their own harem, represent no party nor principle, have no hold on the affections or respect of the people, have not the smallest claim even to compassion. They have been well described by a great authority as empty phantoms of departed greatness, whose existence is due to the ignorance as much as to the pseudo-tenderness of British sentiment. The family of Tippoo, the sons of a usurper who could not keep the fruits of his wholesale butchery, may, from their very youth, have had some claim on our pity, but Lord Wellesley fully discharged that claim, and it was obliterated by the mutiny and massacre of Vellore. The families of the Carnatic and Moorshedabad are the representatives of Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the Emperor of Delhi and by Clive, and have no more right to put forth hereditary claims, than Sir Charles Trevelyan or Sir Cecil Beadon. Yet, between them, in cash and capitalised debt, the Mysore and Arcot families have mulcted the taxpayers of India of nearly a million sterling in the last few years, and now the claims of Munsoor Ali of Moorshedabad cannot be estimated at less than a million. The justice of these claims we shall hereafter consider. We are at present interested in discovering the amount of them. The very bulky and ill-written memorial of the Nawab is so freely circulated in London and has been so largely quoted in character of the newspapers in the claimant's interest, that it is not difficult to ascertain this.

Our puppet Meer Jaffer left three sons and a widow, the well-known Munnee Begum. We permitted each son to succeed him in turn. As we ourselves assumed the direct government of the country, the allowance made to the so-called Nawab Nazim for that government became diminished. In 1770 Mobaruk-ood-dowlah, third son and a minor, represented the family. The present titular Nawab asserts that Warren Hastings promised Munnee Begum to allow that youth Rs. 31,81,991 a year when he came of age, but all the evidence available is against this. The Court of Directors fixed the allowance to the whole family at 16 lakhs of sicca rupees, and this has been, explicitly or tacitly, continued ever since. We take it as the basis of Munsoor Ali's claims. This sum was in 1771 apportioned in the form of Rs. 6,63,340 to the Nawab personally, Rs. 1,44,000 to Munnee Begum, Rs. 1,44,000 to the descendants of the Nawab Ali, brother, and Rs. 7,03,356 to collateral branches. The Nawab's share now amounts to 6,98,000 Government rupees a year. The difference between that and 17 lakhs of ordinary rupees, when not spent on pensions, is the sum in dispute. The Nawab claims all the lapsed pensions with interest. Three years after the Begum died, in 1813, Ali Jah agreed that a portion of her treasure should be added to the accumulations of her lapsed allowance, to form a fund from which the Governor General's Agent and his establishment should be paid. This was the beginning of the Nizamut. The Nawab's allowance for the next seven years were also assigned for the erection of a palace and to meet certain debts and marriage expenses of the family. Up to 1836 the Nawab was allowed to pay his relatives the stipends, but he had systematically abused the trust, and only the Begum's lapsed pension was left for the other charges against the Nizamut Fund. The payment was thereupon transferred to the Agent, and the Nawab compounded for his breach of trust by paying back about a lakh of rupees to the fund, which, in that year, seems to have amounted to 10¼ lakhs on paper and 12 lakhs in securities. From this time the Nawab, by a written agreement, ceased to pretend that he had any control over the fund. From 1836 to the present time the Nizamut Fund is estimated to have increased to seventy-one lakhs of rupees, represented by only 11 lakhs at its credit. The balance, or sixty lakhs, is claimed by Munsoor Ali. That sum exists only on paper as a book debt, but there are the Government securities which have increased to something like 22 lakhs. This claim thus involves a sum of 82 lakhs, 60 of which exist only on paper. Munsoor Ali of course modestly asks this for himself, although, to say nothing of the personal character of the early treaties, his father admitted that he had no right to the lapsed pensions, and begged that his personal allowance might be guaranteed to himself and his descendants. But it remains to be decided whether this sum of 82 lakhs is not held in trust for the Nizamut family. Nothing binds us to continue the 16 lakhs nominally given to that family after the present Nawab's death, nor to allow the Nawab's heir one rupee beyond what we choose compassionately to give him.

The Nawab's second claim *is* personal, but it is equally destitute of legal grounds, though inquiry may show that a compromise would be both gracious and dignified on our part. After Munsoor Ali came of age he, in writing, empowered Mr. Torrens, the agent, to take into his charge, as a representative house, the savings of his minority, in order to lay landed estates. Purchases of lands in Midnapore and the Sunderbunds were made under circumstances which led to suits in the courts, and which were certainly far from creditable to Mr. Torrens. Still the Nawab did not complain till 1862, or eight years after the death of that agent. He now asks for a refund of the 19 lakhs with interest, amounting in all to something like a quarter of a million sterling. His combined claims are thus about to be

a million. We may be sure that justice will be done, however large the sum at stake and however unworthy the claimant. But the public must be equally assured that they are not being a third time victimized by the very Council created to watch over the revenues of India, as they were in the cases of Gholam Mahommed and Azim Jah. Lord Mayo will, doubtless, be no less true to his duty than Lord Canning was. The Duke of Argyll, it is to be hoped, will avoid a repetition of the wrong done by Sir Charles Wood. Meanwhile Munsoor Ali is his own enemy. Every petty newspaper which repeats his story reduces his chances of success. In his own interest he and his sons should come out of the sty of St. John's Wood and once more hide the life of a Mussulman pensioner in the obscurity of Moorshedabad. At his present rate of living he is running up debts which have once already exposed him to arrest. These debts threaten, in time, to absorb much more than the enormous sum which he so preposterously claims from the tax-payers of India. Munsoor Ali's life in London has, however, one good result; it has completely disenchanted English society with so-called Indian princes.

LOVERS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE recent correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph* on domestic grievances, which has given rise to a similar correspondence in the columns of the *Friend*, is a piece of good luck for which all editors should be thankful. At this season of the year, when they are driven to any and every expedient for editorials, such a discussion is a God-send, and as such we hail it; but the actual condition of social relations which it discloses is a subject of more serious interest. It is not without a sigh that we read the complaints of doting wives against careless husbands, and of hen-pecked husbands against extravagant wives.

We have no doubt that many of the effusions that appeared in England are genuine, but we have our own ideas about the authorship of those that have appeared in India. There are wags enough in this country, with leisure on their hands, to concoct such letters with sufficient skill and ingenuity to impose on the wariest editor. But we are not disposed to be dogmatic on this point; it is sufficient that the subject is one in which every one, no matter to what class of society he belongs, is interested, and if not at present personally concerned, no one can reasonably expect to remain so for ever. There are bachelors and maidens too, who look on all the bickerings of married life as so much capital for gossip and amusement, but such persons evidently think that the troubles that afflict their former friends and associates, now quiet married people, are more imaginary than real, and they never once think it possible that such things are among the probabilities of their own future life. Yes, these happy bachelors and maidens are, or ought to be, in the state that leads to all the calamities of conjugal life, they ought to be lovers. We used to have an idea that a Pyramus and a Thisbe could still be found, and that the race of lovers would continue at least during our life; but in the light of such complaints as have lately appeared, we are staggered in our position. Has the race of lovers—true lovers of course—vanished? or did they only exist in our school-boy days, when we used to write verses breathing devotion to the object of our affection on elaborately carved pieces of our copy-book? If that were so, we could heartily wish we were still under the lash of the pedagogue. Advancing years should bring with them wisdom; and the wisdom of fifteen is no longer the wisdom of twenty one, nor does the latter abide the test of twenty-seven. The love-letter or valentine of fifteen does not blush to begin with, my "dearest dear, my heart's delight," or to wind up with

"The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Honey's sweet, and so are you."

But the lover of twenty-one will not be content with copying the old rhymes of his boyhood, he will compose original poetry or perish in the attempt. Indeed it may be doubted whether a young man of twenty-one could be got to admit that in all his life he even once sent copied lines to his sweetheart. As twenty-seven the passion for writing love verses has almost or wholly disappeared, and the studied tones of adulation take its place. At fifteen the lover's conversation and letters to his mistress are "gushing," and of the most general description, never descending to prefer or praise the eye rather than the lip or hair, and equally adapted to the one as to the other. But at twenty-one, it would appear that the cheek has ceased to please, for only the sparkling eye is praised, or else the cherry lips and rosy cheeks are extolled to the evident disparagement of the nose, and yet what more useful, or indeed ornamental part of the face than the latter, especially when fully developed? This would be evident if we consider the appearance of our fairest friend denuded of her nose. We talk of the distinctive beauties and defects of aquiline as compared with Grecian noses, and without implying that the possession of the one or the other is a merit or a disgrace. Why then should it be considered an impertinence for a gentleman to praise the Grecian nose of Delia? But this is a digression. The course of love, then, seems to be from generals *down* to particulars, till the imagination at last, resting entirely on some one real or fancied quality, or combination of qualities, takes root there for the time, and in due course the lovers "have been, and gone, and done it," "crossed the Rubicon," or in whatever evasive phraseology cautious people may express the stern act of marriage.

But there is another side to this all-important subject, which we may fitly call the soft side. And here we would tread as lightly as may become us on such fickle ground, for, however much we may claim, to know of the course of true love never did run smooth, we cannot pretend to an intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the weaker sex—we mean, the fair sex. But, though women may not think so, men know a good deal of their inner life, and they have not been slow themselves to reveal their own thoughts, and graces, and failings. As an unmarried lady is always under twenty, the same changes in her affections as occur in those of men cannot of course be traced. We give the fair sex credit for much more real affection, constancy, and even talent than writers of the *Saturday* type are willing to admit, and most men of discretion will allow that they are more sinned against than sinning. The tender loving creature of sweet seventeen many a time falls helplessly in love, Titania-like, with a long-eared ass, and he sits down beside her, while she "his amiable cheeks does coy, and sticks musk roses in his sleek smooth head, and kisses his fair large ears, her gentle joy." But he, donkey-like, all the while is intent only on his own gratification, and calls on Peas-blossom to scratch his head, or to bring him a "bottle of hay." But, marriage over, the modern Titania awakes to find that the tastes of her long-eared joy are opposed to her own. While she likes the music that charms, he calls for "the tongs and the bones," while she wishes to prepare some dainty dish for him he calls for a "peck of provender" or "sweet hay," while she wishes to send an adventurous fairy for sweet nuts he calls for a handful of dried peas, and preferring his own ease and comfort to everything else, his Titania not excepted, he orders her to keep quiet, for "he has an exposition to study."

In India there are no lovers. No one who is "not in a position to marry" ever thinks of falling in love. If he did it would be a painfully onesided business, as no young lady in India would so far forget herself as to reciprocate, if the unfortunate suitor had not attained the said position. But if he has come to the serious conclusion that he can support a wife, the rest of the business is a mere matter of arrangemant. He looks round him, he selects, he sets his mind to the work of becoming enthusiastic, a touch of jealousy carefully fanned, precipitates matters, and he proposes and is formally accepted. At this stage begins the duty of the other party, who up to this period has been most cautiously indifferent. She must now endeavour to simulate enthusiasm for him who will be her life's companion; all are well pleased; marriage and disillusionizing follows: *voilà tout.*

A NEW RELIGION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York World* of May 1 gives a curious account of a new religious sect, which, under the name of "Jehovah's Band," has lately arisen at Mocopin, a village in New Jersey. The founder was one Nathaniel Merrill, who, according to the *World's* correspondent, one day in harvest-time, "finding the sun overpoweringly hot, retired to a neighbouring wood and sat down beside a tree to refresh himself with some apple-jack and take a snooze." Instead of a snooze, however, he was seized with an irresistible desire to fly, and, climbing the tree, he spread out his arms and threw himself forward, but instantly fell to the ground. At this moment his bottle of "apple-jack" was brought to his lips by some invisible agency, and Mr. Merrill, taking "a horn," started towards the meadow where he had been engaged haymaking, and in the short space of 12 minutes accomplished the building of nearly 50 haycocks, aided by some unseen power. Then the desire to fly came upon him again, but, as before, the attempt ended in failure, after which he began a series of summersaults, which he kept up for an hour, and then, dressed in a new suit of clothes, and singing for roast beef, and sticking by the tankard of draught Bass, although he declares the hop predominates unduly over the malt, and pronounces it decidedly inferior to his last October brewing at the Court Farm. Near these, and the most jovial party in the room, we have a couple of school-boys fortifying themselves against a long evening at the theatre, at the close of which they may hope to recruit again with oysters and stout. They accept cordially all the suggestions of their hospitable host—knocked out of time long before, and confining himself now to the *rôle* of amused spectator—and act upon them vigorously, until they engage in the sympathies of the busy waiter, and he regards their feats with a lively interest, to the neglect of every one around. All these parties are scattered round the walls of the room; while the pair of tables in the centre are appropriated for the most part to solitary diners. Many of them are clearly *habitués* of the place, who come to it often if not always. Others as evidently are strangers dropped in London for a few days' pleasure-taking, and very far from home indeed. There is Sapper, from the Middle Temple, who repairs thither by way of distraction after the labour of the day, shortsighted and looking like a bat in the sunshine, who loves in spite his head well down, hugging the walls stealthily, till at last he makes a plunge at a vacant place—stammers a hasty order and then bolts back to his reading like a rabbit to its warren—only this time instead of "Blackstone" it is the evening paper he rests against the caraffe. Larkins, of the London Hospital, is there, out with the idea of making a night of it, and laying the lines of that undertaking by commencing with an unusually generous repast. He looked in on the chance of picking some one up, but his companions of the wards and lecture-rooms have their favourite houses of call elsewhere, and his bat having fallen between the reticent Sapper and a deaf clergyman from the country, he can only air his conversational powers in snap shots of facetiæ at the waiters as they bustle past. He takes a philanthropic interest, chastened by pity, in the proceedings of a gentleman seated opposite. It is Captain Holkar, late of the Company's service, just turned up before dinner from Gravesend, having come straight home from India by way of the Cape. The sea voyage has had a most beneficial effect on the captain's liver, who, indeed, had embarked a condemned man. After a separation of some twenty years, he is just renewing his acquaintance with an English steak and pot of porter. The intelligent Larkins has already made a rapid mental diagnosis of his *vis-a-vis'* past history and present condition and symptoms from a perusal of his parchment cheeks, pallid lips, and wasted form. He watches with professional interest the application of the stimulant; the light flickering to the dim eye, the colour brightening on the livid cheek, the expression of peaceful bliss smoothing out the careworn wrinkles, as the brown *elixir vitæ* flows into the system. He remarks with manly concern the captain who attacked the steak in a rush of hope and fi-titious vigour, begin to labour at the third mouthful, spur savagely with hot pickles and chutnee at the fourth, and break down in utter grief at the sixth, casting looks of blank melancholy over the ground he had fondly hoped to cover in a canter. Life is chequered with these tragic episodes. As it was at the Café Anglais, so it is here again at Simpson's; one never knows when you may see the death's-head served at your feast.

But victims of indifferent digestion are rare at Simpson's. If they were more frequent perhaps we should have better coffee. We by no means single Simpson's out for reproach on this score, for if there is a kindred establishment where it is to be found sippable we have yet to hit upon it. You mount through the cigar shop at the side, where you may or may not furnish your case, to a room above, where you find newspapers, books, chess-boards, joints, coffee, anything you like to call for. We have no desire to be overfastidious. We know there are not half a dozen places even on the Boulevards where now-a-days you find pure Mocha or Martinique artistically prepared. But we are quite sure we do not desire to swamp the excellent dinner we have made downstairs in a bowl of coffee-water, of capacity between a wash-hand basin and a finger glass. It would be no derogation from the special character of the establishment were it to import French coffee cups and brew French coffee. It would be un-English, undoubtedly, to a certain extent; but then, on the other hand, it would enable Simpson to boast honestly of keeping everything good of the sort.

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY PHASE OF SPIRITUALISM.

A DR. NEWTON, who has just arrived in England from the United States, and who claims to possess, through spiritual aid, power to heal the sick and afflicted, addressed audiences in the Concert-Hall, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool, on Sunday morning and evening (May 8), and gave manifestations of his peculiar "gifts." The *Liverpool Mercury*, in its account of the meeting, says the audience was composed of highly-respectable people, who listened attentively. The lecturer is not a man whose appearance is likely to create a deep impression. He is undersized, has a portly figure, a bald head, a pair of eyes which are never wide open, and a sallow complexion. His style of oratory is also peculiar. His accent is Yankee, and he speaks spasmodically in short sentences, preceded by a closing of the eyes, a moment's silence, during which he planes the table with his hand, and then a painful gasp for breath or heavy sigh. Having drawn the breath, he runs on for a short time very rapidly, and then comes to a dead stop, during which the closing, planing, and gasping process is repeated, as follows:—"Dear friends, I love you as I would a brother; I love you as dearly as my own children; I love

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

SUPERVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

(*Saturday Review*, May 21.)

A MEETING, more important than it would have been if held publicly, took place a week or two ago at Mr. Mitford's house in Cavendish Square, in relation to the existing controversy on the Contagious Diseases Acts. The proceedings are not fully reported, nor is it desirable that they should be; but the fact of the meeting, and the character of those who took part in it and supported it, are of the highest influence. It may be summarily stated that the medical profession, as represented by its highest authorities, is at one on the question. Sir William Jenner and Sir Thomas [illegible] Dr. Quain and Dr. Chambers, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Paget and Mr. Skey, the Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, may well be considered to have [illegible] the medical side of the question [illegible] one view and Dr. Chapman takes another. Mr. Peter Wyndham, in the course of the [illegible] terized only too mildly with the [illegible] less" the statement that the [illegible] opposed to these Acts. We [illegible] statement, when not dishonest, [illegible] value of this meeting is, [illegible] ground. At the present [illegible] ed that the advocates of [illegible] have enough to do to hold [illegible] them, unscrupulous [illegible] most cases ignorance, has [illegible] people and soft-minded [illegible] cry has been raised, sham [illegible] and the morality have been invoked [illegible] appeal- ed to, and [illegible] are now in full swing. [illegible] seats threaten- ed because [illegible] legislation is compelling [illegible] their health and the health of the community, [illegible] we are denounced as blasphemers [illegible] because we dare to attempt to limit the ravages of a disease which it is assumed [illegible] has purposely intended should be kept rampant as a deterrent from incontinence. [illegible] actual state of the controversy is sad and humiliating one when every night women and feminine-minded religious professors petition Parliament [illegible] subject about which they can, it is to be charitably hoped, know nothing whatever—the medical profession, in the persons of its highest practitioners, being good service when, as the Cavendish Meeting showed, they give the signal to take in hand and [illegible] such a popular white squall is blowing. [illegible] mittee has come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to recommend any farther extension of the Acts to the civil population until the public mind has been disabused of its prejudice on the subject, the result of misapprehension and ignorance. To correct that misapprehension and to dispel that ignorance is quite enough work for the present; and to hold our own and to maintain the present Acts, in the face of the storm of female shrieking which demands their repeal, will be a sufficient immediate success. Those who are convinced of the recent legislation can trust that such legislation will be tested by its fruits.

Nor is it to be concealed that the cause which we advocate has perhaps been to some little extent damaged by indiscreet advocates. A moderate and temperate article in the recognised medical organ, the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for January—and we should like to mention this paper with especial commendation—comments, not without regret, on the indiscreet and voluble language as to the extent and dangers of infection adopted by an advocate of the Acts in the *Westminster Review* for July 1869. Never was there a subject which required more delicate touch or a finer discrimination, not only in the *dicenda* and *tacenda*, but in the *mollia tempora* of speaking. The *Westminster* Reviewer meant well, but his zeal was certainly not tempered with discretion. Medical authorities assure us that this unlucky paper went beyond the extreme verge of what at any rate has been proved and accepted by medical science, in exaggerating the possible consequences of transmitted disease. Sensational writing, in whatever direction, never answers; and on this subject non-professional writers are especially liable to be misled by their feelings. And this applies nearly as much to some of the advocates as to all of the opponents of sanitary supervision of syphilis. The Association for the extension of the Acts consists, we believe, largely of non-professional members, of public men, clergymen, and others, who, from the highest motives, have been content to base their public opinion, or at least to face a considerable amount of obloquy and misrepresentation. Such persons are especially liable to be misled by overstatements and misstatements, just as the opponents of the Acts are liable to be misled by crass ignorance. The one side from knowing something, but not quite enough, of the medical argument, the other from knowing nothing about it at all. Here, as in other matters, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and public opinion must ever yet be fed with milk before it is subjected to the regiment of such very strong meat, on the dangers of the situation, as the *Westminster Review* forced down its throat. It is time enough to talk about the extension of the present Acts to the civil population when we have proved their efficiency in the garrison stations and great naval towns. We make no complaint of the arguments which have been used—which we have used ourselves, and which we are quite ready to use again—now that the question has been traversed on its general, moral and religious, and social bearings. But we may regret that it has, while in a tentative and unripe state, been forced into undue prominence. We are quite ready to meet the opponents [illegible] checked spread of contagion is, in fact, a deterrent from incontinence, and we equally insist that even if there be a risk that interference with contagious disease should increase the dangers to male chastity, we should not be asked on that account to sanction any means to lessen the fixed quantity of human suffering. Again, we argue, and intend to argue as often as we are forced into the subject, that the civil liberty of prostitutes, like that of any other persons who ply any other especially and exceptionally hazardous and dangerous trade, must be circumscribed in the interests of public safety. We do not commit ourselves to the larger proposition that in every case of contagious disease the State is bound to suspend the safeguards and limitations of personal liberty. We do not even say that as regards this particular disease authority must step in and prevent, or try to prevent, in every case, the extension of contagion. We only insist that there are certain and ascertainable limits within which supervision may be exercised, and ought to be exercised, and that even beyond these limits, we may look forward some day, and under some other conditions to the extension of interference. In other words, as regards the political question, with which alone we are concerned, it has arisen in which the State is bound in the interests of public safety to attempt something—we do not say how much—in protecting public interests, even at the expense of private rights to do personal wrong.

As regards the social question, relying on statistics and medical testimony, we say that, as a matter of fact, progress has been made, and the Acts in operation have done good. At Plymouth and Devonport and Windsor this is proved. Not only has disease been less severe, but there has been less of it. At Plymouth, for example, the ratio of cases has been reduced from 129 per 1,000 men in 1854, before the Acts, to 49 per 1,000 in 1867, under the Acts, even before they had been improved by the amendments and modifications of 1869. And though, with the very cautious writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, from whom we borrow this piece of statistics, we might perhaps hesitate—which we are scarcely disposed to do—to say that the present results are decisive, we at least insist strongly that the results are not only highly encouraging, but that they are such as imperatively require the maintenance in their integrity of the present Acts. This is enough. Sufficient for the day is its good as well as its evil. The Cavendish Square meeting, though convened, as we understand, in the interests of the Association for extension, was well advised at present to confine itself to the defensive. The day will come for further aggression, but it has not yet come. The subject has not yet been tested in all its remoter and more difficult aspects. What has been done is this: that among soldiers and sailors the intensity of the disease has been abated, and even the number of *femmes publiques* reduced, while the decency and health of those who remain have been improved. These are simple facts, incontestable facts. With these results we may at present remain contented. The existing Acts are upon a trial which they have hitherto stood well, and the more they are tested the better they will stand the test of experience. Already they have been improved and modified, corrected and revised by working. We are finding out how to work supervision. The districts subjected to supervision have been, we find, enlarged. Experiment and amendment are doing their work; but experiment and amendment are a matter of time. We may look forward, and that at no very great distance, to include in the area of compulsory supervision all the military and naval stations in the kingdom. Public opinion has been so materially influenced by the progress of the question during the last five or six years that it would be contrary to all experience that it should not advance in its present direction. The Association for the extension of the Acts has done wisely in confining its immediate exertions to their maintenance.

We cannot quit the subject without asking attention to the report of this Association, which has just been published (Baillière). By way of summary of the answers to the objections urged by the Ladies' Association and the petitioners to Parliament, the report is a complete manual; but its especial value is in the detailed refutation of the alleged cases of cruelty and wrongful accusation of modest women which have been paraded by popular writers and talkers. One of the worst of these cases, which, upon investigation, was found not to have a word of truth in it, was floated under the respectable authority of Mr. Francis Newman. The report contains proofs that the Act has succeeded in these particulars; viz., in the diminution of the severity of the disease in those towns where it is in operation, in the diminution of the numbers of abandoned women and their improved character as well as health, in the diminution of public solicitation in the streets, and in the actual reclamation of the fallen. The report further refutes the misstatements about the interference of the police, by showing that a magistrate's order is necessary to compel submission to supervision, and it points out that any woman who objects to sanitary regulation has a very easy remedy in her hands by leaving the place in which she plies her trade. The allegation that the Act is introducing the French system of licensing houses and women of ill-fame is met by showing that in England there is no license and no certificate of health. With some point, and almost an approach to humour, the report drily remarks "that it is somewhat inconsistent to argue against restrictive measures on the ground that vice is thereby rendered 'easy and safe'; and to argue at the same time that wherever such measures have been adopted, disease has been rendered more than diminished." And the Association challenges the opposing ladies with this irresistible argument. The opponents say that they denounce the Act in the interests of their sons; but they should remember that they have daughters as well as sons—daughters who at any time may be the innocent victims of an unsuspected contagion. And summarily, and with a pardonable bitterness, they say plainly, that if syphilis is a salutary deterrent influence, we ought, as moralists, rather to foster than prevent it. It may be just worth while to put on record the [illegible]ydale, which he has o[illegible]sists in early marriage [illegible]nd that "facility of [illegible]mirably in Indiana." [illegible]much about the morality [illegible]member that it was in[illegible]granted of which the [illegible]rs. McFarland's par[illegible]her lawful husband.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 14TH MAY.

At the beginning of last week some gentlemen were speaking of the Plébiscite at the Jockey Club. A tall, small-headed, red-headed young man had just come into the room. "And so, gentlemen," said he, "you think the Emperor will not have more than five millions of *ayes*; will any one back his opinion for a thousand louis?" There was no response. "Well, *mes amis*," went on the tall, stout young gentleman, "I have faith in the luck of that slow old dodger my cousin, and I'll make you a bold proposition; if any of you will agree to give me two louis for every vote over six millions, I am prepared to pay one louis for each under that number down to five millions." The wager was made, and on both sides parties went into partnership, the affair being thought too colossal for one purse, though the proposer was prepared to risk all. He was his Grace of Hamilton, the international duke. And decidedly he has made his money. Who could believe it? The affirmative vote is 7,336,434.

While the old Prussian King and Bismark have sent the day before yesterday to congratulate the Emperor on the result of the Plébiscite, they are planning at home how the Imperial crown of Germany can be placed on the venerable warrior's head. King William is one of these days to receive his sub-monarchs at Berlin. Their majesties of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and His Highness of Baden are to enjoy his smiles and hospitality. Austria, through her new and ephemeral cabinet, is struggling against the underhand intrigues of the faithless Francis-Joseph and his clever and bigoted mother. The Austrian Empress is apparently amusing herself with her dogs, while she is in private correspondence with the Pope, who has gallantly presented her with the Golden Rose. It is noticed that the still beautiful lady frequently appears in the public parks, always accompanied by three or four large dogs, but her apostolic majesty is not popular, and the fathers and mothers of families vote indignantly that she never is seen with one of her children. A few mornings ago a citizen was taking a stroll in the *Prater*, when a huge dog, rushing in play between his legs, nearly overturned him. The fat burgher was indignant and applied his walking-cane soundly to the poor dog. Up came her majesty in a rage, and asked him if he did not know her and her dogs. "Please, your majesty," said he, "I did not know your children." *Apropos*, the little Archduchess Giselle is attacked with small-pox. The consequences may be serious if her beauty be spoiled, for she is the favourite candidate with the Empress Eugenie for the hand of the Prince Imperial. The Emperor Napoleon, however, only smiles and keeps his mind to himself on that subject as on most others. The Austrian Empress's sister is exciting troubles in Calabria. The brigands are worse there just now than in Greece. If they bag an Englishman or two, shall we propose to Victor Emmanuel to "administer" his kingdom for him? How will it be when some one proposes to "administer" Ireland for us? The Pope might do it. Another *apropos*. The richest man in that unquiet island is the Marquis of Waterford. I fear I told you in my last despatch that the divorce in Victor Amadeus's Court, that Lord was made absolute. I was technically in error, as the attorney-general sought an adjournment in order to consider if he should intervene. But the decree will be made absolute this week or next, for the real opponent was the Marquis's maternal uncle, Colonel Leslie. His nephew promised him that he would never marry the lady, and the opposition was consequently withdrawn. But Mrs. Vivian says his lordship will consider such a promise as made under a threat and all the same will give her the coronet of Marchioness, for which she has made such sacrifices. *Nous verrons.*

In speaking of lawless countries, the mind is naturally directed to Spain. Time there is nearly up, and king-want will scarcely longer be stood. Look out to see old Don Baldomero Espartero elected, that gallant personage whom Maria-Christina said she could make duke, grandee, knight of the Golden Fleece, and field marshal, but, never, a gentleman. The duke of Victoria is nearly octogenarian and childless. I think his chances of the once-great crown are good, if he obtain powers to nominate his successor and privately adopts Prim. If not——, but why should I have suffered myself to stray from France this interesting week? A Plébiscite and an *émeute* are not events of every day, and we have had one on a grand scale, and the other on a small. I saw the voting last Sunday in the morning in Paris, and at noon in the country, thirty miles distant, in the department of the Marne. Railways make us nearly ubiquitous. I was back again to this city for the opening of the ballot boxes and the nocturnal scrutiny in attempt at *émeute*. If you ask me what I think of the voting, I reply that nothing can be fairer than the system, and that I believe—whatever we may think of 1852—that this last Plébiscite was honest. The crowding in Paris to the ballot was early. A *queue* at each of the 270 voting places was made as early as 6 o'clock. At each election each had two [illegible] or three recording—not quite angels but—clerks before a table on which was a square box with a slit in the cover. This they [illegible] called the urn. The [illegible] and slipped the folded piece of paper into the box. One or two members from the committees at both sides were present to secure fair play. Outside, the doors were kept by national guards, as unclean and unsoldier-like and imitation of militiamen as could be seen—the worst pinchbeck, sir, in comparison to the pure gold. Men were moving quietly about both hundreds ful of small white papers. One fellow politely handed me a billet. Another followed his example. Had I been in England I would have taken the black-coated gentlemen, bar their politeness and smiles, for tract-distributors. Being in Paris I thought of some *réverberant* puff, cheap and nasty. But on closer inspection I found one was a simple *Oui*; the other a black, well-printed *Non*. A voter can write his bulletin at home or take it printed, or accept it at the gate from one of the distributors. They vote in [illegible] manner in most cases. I have seen cunning fellows take a slip from each side. Then, after intermingling them in his hand, crush one into his pocket, fold the other up, and drop it in the box. But in the country, the voting was the most orderly, the most tame, I might say the most sneaking, I could imagine. Universal suffrage seems very conservative. At the lodging, and the former has a lobster salad on cheap terms. But I meant to be more serious and to tell you of the *emeute*. It was a small one. On Monday and Tuesday evenings a few young blackguards assembled in the Temple *quartier*, upsetting omnibuses and making barricades, but running away when the police and military came near. One young fellow only showed courage and stood alone on the top of his improvised buttress, shouting *vive la republique* up to the moment he was run through with a bayonet and beaten to death with clubbed muskets. On Tuesday evening a soldier with arms and knapsack deserted to the rioters, but was quickly taken prisoner. The scoundrel is pretty [illegible] one of these days to meet his deserts from a platoon at the butts of Vincennes. These senseless riots are gradually wearing themselves out, being opposed by the chiefs of the party of action and the newspapers.

P.S.—I have just seen the final totting of the votes at the Hotel de Ville. Exclusive of soldiers and sailors the *ayes* are 7,627,018, and *noes* 1,509,926. Probably a more serious vote is the military. 285,651 soldiers voted affirmatively; 46,210 negatively. The abstentions, equivaleut to *noes*, must have been very numerous. The sailors and marines voted 23,759 *ayes* and 5,874 *noes*.—*Pioneer*.

THE ART OF RETICENCE.

(*Saturday Review*, May 21.)

AMONG other classifications we may divide the world into those who live by impulse and the undirected flow of circumstance, and those who map out their lives according to art and a definite design. These last, however, are wonderfully rare, few people having capacity enough to construct any persistent plan of life or to carry it through if even they have begun one—it being so much easier to follow nature and drift with the stream, than to work by rule and square, and build up even a beaver's dam. Now, in the matter of reticence, how few people understand this as an art, and how almost entirely it is by the mere chance of temperament whether a person is confidential or reticent, with his heart on his sleeve or not to be got at by a pickaxe, irritatingly silent or contemptibly loquacious. Sometimes indeed we do find one who, like Talleyrand, has mastered the art of an eloquent reticence from alpha to omega, and knows how to conceal everything without showing that he conceals anything; but we find such a person very seldom, and we do not always understand his value when we have him. Any one not a born fool can resolve to keep silence on certain points, but it takes a master mind to be able to talk and yet not tell. Silence, indeed, self-evident and unmasked, though a safe method, is but a clumsy one, and to be tolerated only in very timid or very young people. "Le silence est le parti plus sûr pour celui qui se défie de soi-meme," says Rochefoucand; so is total abstinence for him who cannot control himself; yet we do not preach total abstinence as the best order of life for a wise and disciplined person, any more than we would put strong ancles into leg-irons, or forbid a rational man to handle a sword. Besides, silence may be as expressive, as told-tale even, as speech, and at the best there is no art in shutting one's lips and sitting mute; though indeed too few people have got even so far as this in the art of reticence, but tell everything they know as surely as water flows through a sieve, and are safe just in proportion to, their ignorance.

But there is art, the most consummate art, in appearing absolutely frank, yet never telling anything which it is not wished should be known, in being pleasantly chatty and conversational, yet never committing oneself to a statement or an opinion which might be used against one afterwards—*ars celare artem in* keeping one's own counsel as well as in other things. It is only after a long acquaintance with this kind of person that you find out he has been substantially reticent throughout, though apparently so frank. Caught by his easy manner, his genial talk, his ready sympathy, you have confided to him not only all you have of your own, but all you have of other people's; and it is only long after, when you reflect quietly undisturbed by the magnetism of his presence, that you come to the knowledge of how reticent he has been in the midst of this seeming frankness, and how little reciprocity there has been in your confidences together. You know such people for years, and you never know really more of them at the end than you did in the beginning. You cannot lay your finger on a fact that would in any way place them in your power; and though you did not notice it at the time, and don't know how it has been done now, you feel that they have never trusted you, and have all along carefully avoided anything like confidence. But you are at their mercy by your own rashness, and if they do not destroy you it is because they are reticent for you as well as towards you; perhaps because they are good-natured, perhaps because they despise you for your very frankness too much to hurt you; but above all things not because you have any hold over them, or because in virtue of the skill with which they took all that was offered to them, yet never let you see they gave back nothing for their own part—rather by the jugglery of manner made you believe that they were giving back as much as they were receiving! Perhaps it was a little ungeneerous; but they had the right to argue that if you could not keep your own counsel you would not be likely to keep theirs, and it was only kind at the time to let you hoodwink yourself so that you might not be offended. In manner genial, frank, conversational, sympathetic—the appearance absolutely secret, cautious, never taken off their guard, never seduced into dangerous confidences, as careful for their friends as they are for themselves, and careful even for strangers unknown to them—these people are the salvation as they are the charm of society; never making mischief, and, by their habitual reticence, raising up barriers at which gossip halts and rumour dies. No slander is ever uttered to them, and what they know is as though it were not. Yet they do not make the clumsy mistake of letting you see that they are better informed than yourself on certain subjects, and know more about the current scandals of the day than they choose to reveal; on the contrary, they listen to your crude mistakes with a highly edifying, and leave you elated with the idea that you have let them behind the scenes, and told them more than they knew before. If only they had spoken, your elation would not have been very long lived. Of all personal qualities this art of reticence is the most important and valuable for promotion. A lawyer or physician, he must be able to hold all and hear all without betraying by word or look, by injudicious defence any more than by overt treachery, by anger at a malicious accusation any more than by a smile at an egregious mistake; his business is to be reticent, not exculpatory, to maintain silence, not set up a defence until yes proclaims innocence for him who cannot control himself; yet we do not preach total abstinence as the best order of life for a wise and disciplined person, any more than we would put strong ancles into leg-irons, or forbid a rational man to handle a sword. Besides, silence may be as expressive, as told-tale even, as speech, and at the best there is no art in shutting one's lips and sitting mute; though indeed too few people have got even so far as this in the art of reticence, but tell everything they know as surely as water flows through a sieve, and are safe just in proportion to, their ignorance.

Valuable in society, and in the utmost are so many forms of it, is that of death. Eyes have they and see not, ears and hear not, and the faculty of speech seems to have been given them in vain. They go out and they come home, and they tell you nothing of all they have seen. They have heard all sorts of news and seen no end of pleasant things, but they come down to breakfast the next morning as mute as one of them, if you want it, you must dig out your own information bit by bit by sequential, categorical questioning. Not that they are surly or ill-natured; they are only reticent. They are disastrous enough to those who are associated with them, and make the worst partners in the world in business or marriage; for you never know what is going on, or where you are, and you must be content to walk blindfold if you walk with them. They tell you nothing beyond what they are obliged, take you into no confidence, never consult you, never arrest their own action for your concurrence; and the consequence is that you live with them in the dark, in a state timid, for ever afraid of looming catastrophes, and more like a captive bound to the car of their fortunes than like the coadjutor with a voice in the manner of the driving and the right to assist in the direction of the journey. This is the reticence of temperament, and we see it in children from quite an early age—those children who are trusted by the servants, and are their favourites in consequence, because they tell no tales; but it is a disposition that may become dangerous unless watched, and that is always liable to degenerate into falsehood. For reticence is just on the boundary of deception, and it needs but a very little step to take one over the border. Still, nothing can be more foolish or more suicidal, to say nothing of its sin, than lying. No man's memory is so good as to enable him to lie with constant impunity. Some day there must come the inevitable slip, and one such slip of memory and consequent discovery will undo the careful labour of a life, and reduce the whole fabric to a heap of unsightly ruins.

That obtrusive kind of reticence which parades itself, which makes mysteries and lets you see there are mysteries, which keeps silence and flaunts it in your face as an intentional silence, brooding over things your are not worthy to know—that silence which is as loud as words is one of the most irritating things in the world, and can be made one of the most insulting. If words are sharp arrows, this kind of dumbness is even sharper, and all the worse because it puts it out of your power to complain. You cannot bring into court a look of looks and shrugs, or make it a grievance that a man held his tongue while you raved, and to all appearance kept his temper when you lost yours. Yet all of us who have had any experience that way know that his holding his tongue was the very reason why you raved, and that if he had spoken for his own share the worst of the tempest would have been allayed. This is a common manner of tormenting, however, with reticent people who have a moral twist; and to fling stones at you from behind the shield of silence by which they have sheltered themselves is a pastime that hurts only one of the combatants. Reticence, though at times one of the greatest social virtues we possess, is also at times one of the most disastrous personal conditions. Half our modern novels turn on the misery brought about by mistaken reticence; and though novelists generally exaggerate the circumstances they deal with, they are not wrong in their facts. If the waters of strife have been let loose because of many words, there have been breaches made more than once because of none, or not sufficient. Old proverbs, to be sure, inculcate the value of reticence, and the wisdom of keeping one's own counsel. If speech is silvern, silence is golden, in popular philosophy; and the youth is ever enjoined to be like the wise man, and keep himself free from the peril of words if he can. All that, next to truth, on which society rests, mutual knowledge is the best working virtue, and a state of reticent distrust is more prudent than noble. Many people think it a fine thing to live with their most intimate friends as if they would one day become their enemies, and never let even their deepest affections strike root so far down as confidence. They re-assume La Bruyère's famous maxim, "L'on peut avoir la confiance de quelqu'un sans en avoir le cœur," and take it quite the contrary way; but perhaps the heart which gives itself, divorced from confidence, is not worth accepting, and reticence where there is love sounds almost a contradiction in terms. Indeed, the certainty of unlimited confidences where there is love is one of the strongest of all the arguments in favour of general reticence. For in nine cases out of ten you tell your secrets and open your heart, not only to your friend, but to your friend's wife, or husband, or lover; and second-hand confidence is rarely held sacred if it can be betrayed with impunity.

By an apparent contradiction, reticent people who tell nothing are often the most charming letter-writers. Full of chit-chat, of descriptions dashed off with a warm and flowing pen, giving all the latest news well authenticated and not scandalous, and breathing just the right amount of affection according to the circumstances of the correspondents—a naturally eloquent person who has cultivated the art of reticence writes letters unequalled for charm of manner. The first impression of them is superb, enchanting, enthralling, like the bouquet of old wine; but, on reconsideration, what have they said? Absolutely nothing. This charming letter, apparently so full of matter, is an answer to a great, good, honest outpour wherein you laid bare that foolish heart of yours, and delivered up your soul for anatomical examination; and you looked for a reply based on the same lines. At first delighted, you are soon chilled and depressed by such a return, and you feel that you have made a fool of yourself, and that your correspondent is laughing in his sleeve at your unwarrantable propensity to "gush." So must it be till that good time comes when man shall have no need to defend himself against his fellows, when confidence shall not bring sorrow nor trust betrayal, and when the art of reticence shall be as obsolete as the art of fence, or the Socratic method.

A BELGIAN PASSION-PLAY.

THE passion-play is a well-known institution in Spain, Bavaria, and the Tyrol, but it may be new to many of our readers that it is to be found in full vigour much nearer home—as near, in fact, as Lacken, the little village adjacent to Brussels, where there is a Royal palace. A correspondent sends us the following account of a scene he lately witnessed there:—"Lacken, well known as the summer residence of His Belgian Majesty, is a populous and thriving village, distant about a league from the capital, and conspicuous by its big, ambitious, and somewhat cumbrous church now in course of completion. It was under the shadow of this building that our modern miracle players a fortnight ago set up their 'theatre,' their special *raison d'être* being the kermesse, fair, or patron saint's festival of the village. The exterior of this 'theatre,' a canvas and lath erection of imposing size, attracted all passers-by by a flaring duplicate advertisement of 'La Passion de N.S. Jésus Christ,' backed by paintings in a popular style of art, representing scenes from the Gospel history intermingled with sensational depictions of clowns, harlequins, columbines, conjurers, accomplishing miracles more marvellous than those of Egypt, and dogs ascending skywards in a shower of fireworks. Tuesday, the 3rd inst., being announced as the last night of the performance, we resolved to go and see with our own eyes what this strange thing might signify. At 8 o'clock in the evening (the hour fixed for the commencement of the drama) the booth presented the appearance that might have been presumed from the place and the performers, deduction being made of the 'sacred' element. The exterior stage, lighted by flaring oil lamps, was ornamented by the familiar *dramatis personæ*, a couple of dancing girls all pink legs and once white tarlatan; a *farceur*, or clown, of tender age (a piteous spectacle!) in velvet and spangles, and a sable son of Afric with his ungainly nether limbs thrust into a pair of top boots with scarlet leathers—all shouting, jesting, pirouetting, gesticulating to the tune, or out of tune, of an orchestra of small numerical strength but enormous energy, and all labouring with might and main to win the patronage and the pence of the gaping, grinning rustics outside. On entering we found ourselves representing the aristocracy of the audience, being in fact the sole occupiers of the front seats (at 50 centimes); the back seats (at 25 centimes) were furnished with a company respectable as to appearance but somewhat scanty as to numbers (the previous representations having probably exhausted the supply of pleasure-seekers), and consisted of fewer of the country people proper—for the Flemish peasant is thrifty and chary of lavishing his centimes on any pleasure less exalted than farce—than of the village burghers and shopkeepers, the majority being women. I suppose it was on account of this discouraging audience that the number of sacred tableaux was cut down from 12 to six, compensation being offered in the shape of a few prefatory tricks of jugglery, exercises on the trapèze, and acrobatic feats, the whole enlivened by the jokes and grimaces of the clownling, and the animated blaring and squeaking of three French horns and a bass viol. The curtain being then dropped, or rather drawn, the musicians abruptly changed their key from lively to lugubrious, and in a few minutes the curtailed drama was begun and carried through in a rapid succession of tableaux, including the Betrayal, the Crowning with Thorns, the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, and the Resurrection. The company being evidently limited, the same actors reappeared who had made their *début* in the previous scenes, and in the central figure we undoubtedly recognized the most distinguished of the acrobats. The (unrhymed) dialogue consisted chiefly of Gospel shreds tacked together somewhat at haphazard; but occasionally both the text and the accuracy of the sacred narrative were set aside, as in the Betrayal scene, where the actor, personating Christ, commanding of Judas his motive for the crime, was answered with great pertness by the latter, 'Mais, pour do l'argent, pour de l'argent on fait tout'—a sentiment which appeared to excite a sympathetic thrill in the audience. There was, of course, no attempt at appropriateness of scenic decoration, and nothing could exceed the grotesque absurdity of the costumes. In the Descent from the Cross, the dialogue was dropped, and the little *farceur*, whose services *faute de mieux* had been called into requisition as manager, and who still retained his spangled suit, stepped forward, and, the whole scene being illuminated by a red light, addressed the audience, informing them that the tableau 'which it was their good fortune to behold' was an accurate copy from Ruben's celebrated picture, and winding up with the exclamation, 'Allons, messieurs, encourageons ces artistes.' Whereupon suiting the action to the words, a hearty and unhesitating shower of claps immediately followed. In the last scene, in which a sheet was substituted as to represent the interior of a sepulchre, the Christ rising with uplifted arms uttered the words, 'Je suis celui que vit et qui ne meurt pas, car j'étais mort, et maintenant je monte vers mon Père.' The curtain was then drawn and the same voice was immediately heard from behind announcing, 'Messieurs et mesdames, nous continuer la représentation que le travail extraordinaire des chiens dressés, et le tout sera terminé par une pantomime.' During this inconceivable performance we attentively watched the spectators and we observed ethat neither on their faces nor in their demeanour did they show a trace of surprise, uneasiness, or disapproval, still less of unseemly merriment. Silent, double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods. they sat, stolid, admiring [illegible] of unseemly [illegible] Children's [illegible] a decorous gravity, a sort of [illegible] scene, [illegible] on a ridiculous procession ushering in the revelries of Kermesse or carnival—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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